The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1867. NO. 80.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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R. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Call Either To-Day or on Monday.

Persons desirous of consulting Dr. Aborn, upon the various diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat or Organs of the Chest, should call either to-day or Monday, as he will be absent for a few weeks from Tuesday next. Medical and Surgical Rooms No. 135 Smithfield street.

The Universalist Fair.

Now open at the City Hall—finest display of the season. Great crowds and rare bargains. Remember the Fair to-night.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL at the Great Closing Out Sale of Winter Clothing at T. Tobias', at the big number, 13 St. Clair street.

At 31 Cents Per Yard,

Best English Merinos, worth 62½ cents on West corner of Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

CASSIMERE VESTS AND PANTS at $9, worth $15, at at the big number, 13 St. Clair street.

Chinchilla Cloth,

$1 50 per yard, on West corner Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

It is an Easy Matter

For a person making a livelihood to perform a charitable act by the donation of a small sum of money, but it is easier for any one to perform an act of charity when a return is certain which may exceed the amount expended. Thus it is evident that every one can afford to purchase a ticket from the Gettysburg Asylum Association at No. 52 Fifth street and obtain a chance in the great distribution of presents next February, valued at nearly a million of dollars. Tickets and particulars may be obtained at the Music Store of Hoffman, Hoene & Co., 83 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

BOYS' CLOTHING AT HALF PRICE at the big number, 13 St. Clair street.

$10,000 Worth

Of New and Fine Furs will be opened next week, for sale at a great reduction, for Holiday Presents, in Mink, Hudson Bay and Russia Sable, Squirrel, Fitch, Water Mink, Coney and Misses' Furs. Great bargains. Prices from $4 50 a set upwards, on west corner Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

Great Closing Out Sale

of Winter Clothing, at the big number, 13 St. Clair street.

The Universalist Fair

at City Hall—rare and splendid display. Go by all means, and don't forget the "hop" in the evening.

25 Cents,

Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels, corner Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

RUSSIAN CASSIMERE SUITS at $10, worth $20, at the big number, 13 St. Clair street.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,

$7 50, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, and Long shawls at $1 00, new styles, all at a reduction. Cashmere, Brocha, Paisley, Tibbet, all at bargain rates, on west corner Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

The Celebrated

Triumph Coal Stove, for bituminous coal, warranted to cook, bake or roast equal to any stove extant, to be had at low rates at Bissell & Co.'s, No. 25½ Liberty street. ths

42 1-2 Cents,

Canton Flannels, 16 cents, yard wide Unbleached sheeting, 12½ cents, heavy linghams, 10 cents good Ticking, 37½ and 50 cents, Table linen, on west corner Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS at $15, worth $20, at the big number, 13 St. Clair street.

16 Cents.

Best Cotton Batting; Blankets, $1 00, $1 50, $5 00, all wool, cheap, on west corner of Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

Premium Trunk Factory.

Many changes have occurred in business circles in this city during the past twenty years, and in almost every instance, these changes have resulted for the better, not only for the parties directly interested, but for the buyers—the public in general. Now, one of the most striking changes, and one that will redound to the pecuniary benefit of our citizens is that of Mr. Joseph Liebler, who for many years past has been the *bona fide practical trunk maker of the West*, having been connected with the well known house of Messrs. Gilmore & Liebler, to the extensive business of which firm Mr. Joseph Liebler succeeded, and he is now sole proprietor of the establishment, which is located at No. 104 Wood street, and is *the only trunk manufacturer in the City*. As persons who are in search of anything in this line to an advantage to themselves will most assuredly consult their interests by calling at "headquarters." There are a number of dealers who sell trunks in this city, and in order to pay from the wanut citizens the public will certainly save money by purchasing of Mr. Liebler. He is the *only exclusive dealer* in all descriptions of Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Trunks, Valises, Travelling bags, Carpet Sacks, etc., in Pittsburgh, and he has entered an extensive line of the very largest and best *and quality* Sole Leather Trunks, with patent trays, etc., that have ever been in this market by any trunk maker in this country. Trunks of all kinds and everything in the line of Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Sample Cases, etc., made to order at retail, and at prices which cannot fail to satisfy every customer. Mr. Liebler will pay the highest premium whenever and wherever he has come in competition with parties in this branch of trade, Ladies and Gentlemen who call on Mr. Liebler, at No. 104 Wood street, will be well pleased with his exertions to sell them beautiful and desirable articles in his line that he can warrant and can unhesitatingly and cordially recommend. If you are going to be married, or intend to travel, or are passing through the city, do not fail to drop into Mr. Liebler's Store, No. 104 Wood street. Our readers can rely on Mr. Liebler's statements whenever they want anything in his line, as he always has the largest and best stock in the city, at the cheapest prices, from which his customers can make their selections. sw

Chinchilla Cloths, in Purple,

Bismarck, Blue, Lavender, Tan, Brown, Garnet, from $1 50 per yard and upwards, on west corner of Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

BUSINESS SUITS at $12, worth $25, at the big number, 13 St. Clair street.

Furs---Bulletin of Prices.

French Coney sets for $5, worth $7.
Water Mink sets for $9, worth $12.
American Fitch sets for $10, worth $15.
Siberian Squirrel sets $11, worth $14.
Siberian Squirrel sets $14, worth $18.
Siberian Squirrel sets $16, worth $20.
Siberian Squirrel sets $25, worth $30.
Siberian Squirrel sets $35, worth $45.
Children's sets for $3, worth $4.
Children's sets for $4 50, worth $6 00.
Black Coney Muff for $2 00, worth $3 50.
Black Coney Muff for $3, worth $4 50.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $65 00 worth $80.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $75 00, worth $90 00.
Hudson Bay Mink Berthas and Muff for $90, worth $120.
Two Striped Mink Muff $18, worth $25.
Two Striped Mink Muff $20, worth $28.
Two Striped Mink Muff $25, worth $35.
Two Striped Mink Muff $30, worth $40.
Hudson Bay Wool Robes $20, worth $30.
Prairie Wolf Robes $28, worth $35.
Buffalo Robes $28, worth $35.
Buffalo Robes, lined, $18, worth $22.
Ladies' Hoods, for trimming, $2, worth $2 50.
Ladies' Hoods, fur trimmed, $3, worth $4.
Full line of Hats and Caps.
W. MAINS & CO.,
No. 264 Liberty street, opposite Hand.

Furs, Furs, Furs.

Large stock, all grades, new and cheap, from $4 to a set to any price. Bargains we are giving, on the west corner of Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

Fancy

Ornamental marble-top pedestals for halls, parlors, &c. Also, black, white and bronzed hot air registers, in great variety, for sale by Bissell & Co. No. 25½ Liberty street. ths

Reduced One-Half.

Merinos, Poplins, Plaids, and all Dress Goods, on west corner Market and Fourth streets. Gardner & Stewart.

For Holiday Gifts.

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Cases, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 184 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

6 1-4 Cents.

Good Bleached Muslins, at Gardner & Stewart's, Market and Fourth streets.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Indian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 79 Water street, Pittsburgh.

At 84.

All wool Long Shawls, good styles, at Gardner & Stewart's, corner Market and Fourth streets.

Fine Grate Fronts.

Summer fronts and fenders and common enamelled grate fronts and feaders of all sizes and styles, at very low prices, at Bissell & Co.'s, No. 25½ Liberty street. ths

$2 62 1-2

Will buy a fine English Merino Dress Pattern, at Gardner & Stewart's, corner Market and Fourth streets.

The Daily Commercial

National Convention of Manufacturers.

A meeting of the Engine Builders, Iron Founders and Boiler Makers, of Pittsburgh, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Board of Trade rooms, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Cleveland Convention. The meeting was called to order, with Mr. A. W. Foster in the Chair, Mr. Wm. Smith as Vice President, and Wm. H. Sims acting as Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates:

For Engine Builders—James Rees, Robert Lea, W. Tomlinson, A. W. Foster, Dr. McIntosh, T. N. Miller.

For Boiler Makers—D. W. C. Carroll, Andrew Watson, D. F. Agnew, E. W. Morrow, W. Barnhill, Jas. Thorn, Jared M. Brush.

For Iron Founders—Wm. Smith, Hugh M. Bole, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Jos. Kaye, A. Garrison, W. J. Anderson.

Iron Forges—Andrew Kloman, W. P. Porter.

The Chairman of the Virginia Conservative Convention appointed Wm. C. Rives, R. M. T. Hunter, John Janney, James Marshall and J. R. Tucker a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia and of the United States.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THE PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING.—This meeting had its beginning on last Sabbath afternoon in the Academy of Music. The exercises were impressive and earnest throughout. It is contented on the plan of the usual daily prayer meetings. The Rev. S. S. Reed opened with prayer, followed with singing, reading of the Scriptures and prayer, then followed ten minutes' discourses by the ministers in attendance. After singing, the audience participated in voluntary prayer and exhortation, with which the time was fully occupied to the close. It is the expectation of the Sabbath School Teachers' Union, under whose auspices these meetings are commenced, to hold them in the Academy of Music every Sabbath afternoon, beginning at 3½ o'clock and concluding at 4½ o'clock. It is hoped these meetings will prosper in the good work commenced. It is a prayer meeting for all people, and indicates, and where all may unite in presenting their petitions to the Lord.

INSTALLATION.—The installation of Rev. Mr. Epsworth, pastor elect of the Plymouth Congregational Church, will take place on Wednesday evening next in the church on Hand street. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., of New York. Other clergymen will be present to take part in the exercises. The public generally are invited to attend.

THE panoramic sermons of Rev. E. M. Long, of Philadelphia, delivered in the First Methodist Church, on Fifth street, during the present week, have been well attended and highly appreciated. This method of preaching the Gospel is novel, but has the advantage of engaging both the eye and ear of the congregation. The paintings are large and correctly, and have been prepared under Mr. Long's own direction for this special purpose. He has delivered similar sermons for different denominations and in some of the largest churches in this country, among which are Henry Ward Beecher's, Brooklyn, Dr. Guthrie's, Washington, Dr. Cummings', Tremont Temple, Boston, and lately in several Presbyterian churches in Cincinnati. He is engaged for every week this winter and is over for Philadelphia on Monday. Those who have been prevented by inclement weather or other cause from attending these services have missed a rare opportunity of seeing and hearing the Gospel. All Mr. Longs efforts are eminently evangelical, and his words always addressed to the heart. He has been invited by Dr. Jacobus to address the Sabbath School to-morrow afternoon.

THE Sabbath Services in the lecture room of the new and elegant Methodist Church, Rebecca street, Allegheny, will be dedicated on Sabbath, December 22d. The morning sermon, at half-past ten o'clock, will be preached by Bishop Clark, pastor of First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh; the evening sermon by Dr. Collier, and the evening sermon by Dr. Reeves, Presiding Elder of the Pittsburgh Conference. The pastor, Rev. S. F. Crowther, has been very successful in his labors in Rebecca street.

THE Noonday Prayer Meetings held in the Methodist Church, on Fifth street, are very interesting, and are the means of accomplishing incalculable good. They are attended by Christians of every denomination, and by inquiring people who desire to see Jesus. Many touching incidents are related.

THE Union Baptist Church, under the pastorate care of Rev. Mr. Young, is rapidly increasing in its congregation and rising in its general interests and work. The people are of one mind and heart, and are rallying around their pastor to support him in his efforts to extend the Redeemer's kingdom. When pastor and people are agreed in spirit and work, any congregation will flourish.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church, East Liberty, Rev. W. P. Turner, pastor, has been recently enlarged and improved throughout, at a cost of $2,000, and is now one of the finest church edifices in the county. The ladies connected with the church will hold a fair and festival on a grand scale, on the 19th and 20th of the present month, for the purpose of raising more funds for furnishing the church and lecture room with carpets, cushions, an organ, etc. Tickets of admission, including supper, will be one dollar. The assortment of all kinds of articles on hand will be ample for persons intending to purchase christmas presents to pay a visit to the fair. Besides dressing at low prices, they will also add to the funds of the church.

THE MOVEMENT TO ORGANIZE A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FOR COLORED PEOPLE IN PITTSBURGH.—Among the several mission enterprises in this city, the rising of the most importance is that which was commenced some time ago under the personal supervision and control of the Rev. Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., Pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. It is intended to unite all colored persons, in our midst, who prefer the Presbyterian Church, and secure for them an immediate organization, and at some time in the near future, the erection of a house of public worship. There is a large Presbyterian element among our colored population, which for the want of an organization has become scattered, and is now worshipping in the churches of different denominations in Pittsburgh. For a number of years Dr. Wilson has held a Sabbath afternoon Sabbath afternoon (at half-past three o'clock in the Sixth Presbyterian Church), especially designed for the benefit of colored Presbyterians, and already quite a large congregation has been gathered together, and there is every reason to believe likely that they will be organized as a church within a few days, and the proper steps taken for securing a permanent place for public worship. The enterprise has been a labor of love with Dr. Wilson, and deserves a liberal support from the Presbyterians of Pittsburgh. All who have at heart the highest interest in the education and moral elevation of this class of our fellow citizens, are requested to contribute something towards the object sought to be obtained. It is no part of the plan to proselyte our colored friends from other religious sects to which they may belong by choice. The design is simply to furnish for colored Presbyterians a church organization for themselves in order that they may stand on an equality with others. Why this should not be accomplished as soon as practicable, is a question which cannot be satisfactorily answered. There are a large number of colored persons in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and ought to have a church building at once. The plan of operation briefly alluded to this matter to-day for its reason is that the Rev. Dr. Wilson, on Sabbath next, will receive colored friends are indented for the establishment of such an organization at this time. In addition, he will take steps towards securing for them a permanent place of worship. He will preach in the morning in his church to-morrow afternoon at half-past three o'clock. The object of making this known is that the result of his efforts in behalf of this enterprise may be seen in a large attendance to hear what the Rev. Dr. Wilson may have to say in regard to this important matter. The colored people ought to be on hand in full force on this occasion. The Rev. Dr. Wilson is one of the staunchest friends of their race in the country, and we expect to see them rally around him in this movement, that he may be calculated to do much good to them and their children. All who are friendly to the enterprise are requested to attend to color or race—are very cordially invited to be present.

P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type we have received word from a friend in attendance at the Presbytery of Ohio has referred the petition of our colored friends to the Presbytery with power to act in connection with the work of organization. This will be joyful news to them, and we join with them in the same and to congratulate them upon the brightened prospect before them.

THE newspaper, sacred and profane, the English and American, are just now giving their attention to the invasion of our churches by operatic singers. Even our sober minded friends of the Puritan Sabbath in Scotland are not entirely free from the "nuisance," and on the authority of some other paper, says: A few Sundays ago, in one of the New York Presbyterian churches, the pastor of the regular Irvingite down was temporarily supplied, during her absence, by another. The new voice was the subject of conversation among some of the worshippers before they homeward way, thus: "Who was she?" "Who can she be?" "Is she not a singer?" "No, she is a young, timid girl, quite unaccustomed to such a congregation." And so it did not appear to the next hehrs. This was going rather too far, and he moved to amend by providing that it shall only extend to the wife and the children. The amendment was agreed to and the bill then passed.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the refusal to adjourn from December 20th to January 6th, was reconsidered, and House resolution passed, 34 against 19.

Mr. MORRILL'S legal tender bill was again taken up and discussed by Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, who read a long speech in opposition to the bill, and closed by moving to refer it to the Committee on Finance, together with the bill heretofore introduced by him to provide for the issue of gold notes to take the place of legal tenders, and to facilitate the resumption of specie payments. Agreed to.

The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Mr. KERR offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the internal revenue law to exempt from payment of the stamp duty all official bonds executed to or for use of religious, charitable or benevolent associations. Adopted.

The SPEAKER presented communications from the Secretary of the Interior, Attorney General and Congressional Printer, with statements of the amount of the twenty per cent. paid last year to their respective employees. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Also, a letter from the Clerk of the House; stating that he had prepared and deposited in the House Library a digested index of the reports of the House Committees from 1859 to the close of the last Congress, comparing with a similar index from the foundation of the Government till 1859, for which no appropriation was required.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Farnsworth in the chair, for general debate.

Mr. VAN TRUMP spoke in condemnation of the late impeachment project.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, defende it. Mr. Lawrence yielded to many interruptions, so his speech was made up of questions and responses between himself, Eldridge, Wilson, of Iowa, Boyer, Getz and others.

Mr. WOODWARD made a brief argument on the law of impeachments; arguing that the word "misdemeanors" as used in the Constitution means not a violation of law but misconduct in office, knowingly done to the prejudice of the public or of individuals.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether, if the President were not defended by some law defining what constituted a misdemeanor, he was not at the mercy of two-thirds of the Senate, who might declare him guilty of misdemeanor in office without regard to common law or common sense.

Mr. WOODWARD held that every officer of the Government held his office subject to the impeaching power. He remarked that there was much more danger of corrupt officials refraining from impeachment than there was of men who had been faithful in office being impeached.

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A resolution was offered by Mr. ROSS to establish a postroad from Laramie, Kansas, to Galveston, Texas. Referred to the Committee on Postroads.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

CANADA.

New Excise and Tariff Rates.

OTTAWA, December 13.—The following are the excise and tariff rates which go into operation for the entire Dominion of Canada: On spirits, including brandy, gin, rum, whisky, &c., 80c per gallon; on tobacco, 15c specific duty, with an addition of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; on domestic wines, 10 per cent. or 25 cents per gallon, according to strength; on tinctures, 50c; duty on green teas unchanged; on black teas 15 per cent. and 25c per pound.

Weather intensely cold; thermometer 24 deg. below zero.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

CHANGE IN LAWS FOR UTAH.

DEBATE ON THE COTTON TAX.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

The Legal Tender Act.

SPEECHES ON IMPEACHMENT.

Secretary Stanton's Removal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1867.

In the Senate to-day, the House resolution for adjournment from Friday, 20th to Monday, January sixth, was concurred in.

Mr. Sherman desired to call up the bill to repeal the cotton tax, but it was not taken up.

A bill was passed securing to the families of deceased soldiers the bounties to which the soldiers if living would be entitled.

A long speech from Senator Corbett, of Oregon, on the finances, and a short executive session finished the day's business.

The House devoted the entire day to speech making. Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, made his maiden effort, which was listened to with marked attention, especially the legal points which he presented on the impeachment question. He maintained that the majority report of the Judiciary Committee was right on the legal aspect of the case, and that the President could not be impeached for misdemeanors which were not indictable at common law. At the same time he said he did not believe that the President had done anything to cause his impeachment.

The President's communication giving his reasons for Secretary Stanton's removal has been sent to the Government printing office. Mr. Stanton's friends are fearful of the result, and are willing to promise that he will immediately resign if the Senate will reinstate him. As matters stand the Senate cannot reinstate Mr. Stanton without making an issue with General Grant, as the former says the latter took the place against his (Stanton's) wish.

In the Executive session to-day there was considerable discussion on the premature publication of the points of the President's Message on Mr. Stanton's case, and it was declared to be a breach of executive privileges of the body. It was proposed to investigate the matter, but no action was taken.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial of John Warren, an American citizen now confined as a Fenian in a British jail. The petitioner states that he was in New York city when the offense for which he was tried was committed. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from delegates claiming to represent 50,000 colored Kentucky soldiers, asking equalization of bounties.

Mr. ELA spoke in condemnation of the President's course.

Mr. KERR advocated an extension of the judiciary system of the United States, declaring it necessary by the recent decision and by growth of admiralty cases. He particularly favored the establishment of the United States Court at New Orleans.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah, and for other purposes, forbids polygamy, makes issue therefrom illegitimate, establishes election laws, and repeals the law exempting the Church of Latter Day Saints from jury duty.

Mr. CRAGIN gave notice that he would call the bill up at an early day.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill exempting from internal tax raw cotton grown this year. Mr. Sherman advocated the necessity of immediate action.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, thought it a mistake to act upon this subject at the present time. The whole subject of taxation should be taken up at once. In his opinion it would be far better to abolish the tax on manufactured cotton.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the bill should apply to the present crop, and gave notice of an amendment to that effect.

Mr. POMEROY was satisfied Northern men would not go down to make cotton with this tax, and if they did not go he did not know as any could be made. He was anxious to have the tax removed, but thought it should not apply to the present crop, as it was no longer in the hands of producers. The bill was then postponed.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill securing to the families of soldiers the bounties to which they are entitled, with amendments, which he said would accomplish the object desired.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the amendments provided that if a soldier died and his wife and children also died, their bounty went to next heirs. This was going rather too far, and he moved to amend by providing that it shall only extend to the wife and the children. The amendment was agreed to and the bill then passed.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Naturalization and Allegiance.

Opinion of the London Times.

THE CONFERENCE A MOCKERY.

Claims of Italy on Rome.

Bounties for Soldiers' Families.

Dispatch from French Foreign Minister.

Fenian Demonstrations Stopped.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE BURKE.

Clerkenwell Prison Blown Up.

Several Killed and Injured.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

Dissolution of the French Legislature.

Insurrection Feared in Naples.

Naturalization and Allegiance.

LONDON, December 13.—The *Times* counsels acceptance of President Johnson's views on disputed questions of naturalization and allegiance, as expressed in his annual message.

Fenians to be Prosecuted.

The Government has decided to institute proceedings against John Martin and others who made treasonable speeches on the occasion of the funeral demonstration in Dublin on Sunday.

The Conference.

LONDON, December 13.—The *Times* says the holding of the European Conference for the settlement of the Roman question would be a mockery after the speech of the French Secretary of State, M. Rouher, in the Legislative body.

Note From France to Italy.

PARIS, December 13.—It is said the Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent to Florence a dispatch in regard to the claims of Italy on Rome, based upon and in sense identical with thespeech of Minister Rouher in the Corps Legislatif.

Mission from China.

LONDON, December 13.—Advices from Shanghai say it is believed the American Minister, Hon. Anson Burlingame, would soon leave Pekin for the United States, by way of Europe, on a special mission for the Chinese Government.

Fenian Demonstrations Stopped.

GLASGOW, December 13.—An attempt was made to get up a funeral to-day for the Manchester Fenians, but was checked by the preference of the authorities.

BELFAST, December 13.—Extensive preparations had been made by the friends of Allen, Gould and Larkin to hold a public funeral today, but the Government officers interfered, and under authority of the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation, put a stop to the demonstration.

Attempted Rescue.

LONDON, December 13.—A daring attempt was made to-day to release the recently arrested Fenian, Burke, who is confined in Clerkenwell prison. Powder was placed beneath the prison walls, and was exploded, it is supposed by Burke's confederates. The whole side wall was blown into the air, and three adjoining buildings destroyed. Many persons were injured and it is feared some lives lost. Much confusion prevails in the vicinity, and it is difficult to ascertain details.

9 P. M.—The explosion at Clerkenwell prison had very serious results, but was not successful in facilitating the rescue of Burke. The prisoner was confined in an inner cell, and could not be reached. He was, it is said, shortly afterwards removed to a place of greater security. The explosion was tremendous in its effects. The prison wall and neighboring buildings are a mass of ruins. Some lives must have been lost. It is wildly rumored that as many as twenty persons were killed, and that some bodies are buried in the ruins. It seems that during the morning repairs had been commenced on the wall; later in the day some unknown men were seen to roll a barrel, which doubtless contained the powder, under the place where the repairs were being made. Shortly after the explosion took place. Two men and a woman, found in the vicinity, have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the perpetration of the outrage. The excitement there is so great that it is impossible as yet to obtain a correct account of the casualties.

Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, December 13, Evening.—It is reported that the Corps Legislatif session will be dissolved by the Emperor, and that new election will be held in January next.

Insurrection Feared.

FLORENCE, December 13, Evening.—Serious apprehensions are entertained of an insurrection in Naples, in which city demonstrations against the course of the government have been unusually violent.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, December 13. The steamer Cuba from Boston, has arrived here.

GLASGOW, December 13.—The steamer Hibernia, from New York, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, December 13.—The steamer Erin arrived from New York to-day.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 13, Evening.—Consols, 93¼ @ 93¾ for both money and account. Erie, 39¾.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, December 13, Evening.—Rentes dimer and unchanged.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, December 13.—United States Bonds, 79¾.

Increase in Bullion.

PARIS, December 13.—The bullion in the Bank of France gains 3,000,000 francs during the week; has increased 14,000,000 francs. Rentes weak.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, December 13.—Cotton—Sales of the week ending yesterday 68,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export and 4,000 on speculation; stock 432,000 bales, of which 79,000 is American. Market to-day without improvement, except for cotton to arrive, which is firmer; Orleans 7¾d; sales 7¾d; do to arrive 7¾d; middling Orleans 7¾d; sales 7¾d; do to arrive 7¾d; middling uplands 7¾d; sales 7¾d; do to arrive 7¾d; Manchester market quiet with a declining tendency.

Corn advanced 6d, closing firm at 46s 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Provisions—Beef declined 1s; quoted at 90s for Cumberland. Others unchanged.

Produce—Sugar declined 6d, quoted at 36s. Spirits turpentine declined 3d, quoted at 27s 6d. Petroleum unchanged.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, December 13.—Petroleum dull; prices nominal.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1867.

DARING ROBBERY.

The Clearing House clerk of the Bank of the State of New York was robbed in the street of a satchel containing $360,000 in checks and $500 in currency, by two men in a sleigh, who beat him severely. The payment of the checks has been stopped, and the only loss to the bank is the currency.

GOLD EXPORTS.

About $800,000 in gold goes to Europe tomorrow.

POSTPONED.

The sailing of the California steamer Santiago De Cuba is postponed to Monday.

THE SHARPLEY-LEON FIGHT.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict against Edwin Kelly for killing Thomas Sharpley, and recommending the enforcement of the law against carrying concealed weapons. Sam. Sharpley and Leon have been discharged from custody on the withdrawal of the complaints against them.

THE STORM AND THE MAILS.

The snow storm of yesterday still has a serious effect on the railroads. The western mails due yesterday arrived to-day, however. The two trains ran off the track in Connecticut. The storm, which abated here last night, however, continued at Boston to-day.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

Wm. Doane, a merchant of this city, died last night from the effects of exposure to the storm.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

The steamers Fulton and Atlantic, from Europe, arrived to-night.

NO WESTERN MAILS.

No Western mails have arrived since this morning.

Southern Unionists.

A private letter written from Mobile contains the following: "There are so many misrepresentations afloat as to the character and designs of the Southern Unionists, that some effort should be made to correct them. The position of loyal men here is still a trying one. They are stigmatized as socialists, enemies to their own race, &c., and if they venture to come out openly in favor of reconstruction on the Congressional plan, their business is run down and their families neglected, so that many, very many, who might otherwise be relied on for active aid, deem prudence the better part of valor. I could give you many particulars, but have not time."

GEORGIA.

The Constitutional Convention---The Relief Ordinance.

ATLANTA, Georgia, December 13.—The Convention passed the relief ordinance yesterday introduced by R. B. Bullock, of Richmond, which reads as follows: Be it ordained and enacted, that from and after the passage of this ordinance, levies which have been or may be made under execution issued from any Court of this State, shall be suspended till this Convention shall have taken or refused to take final action on matters of relief, and that all sales under execution shall be null and void and of no effect. The Supreme Court of Georgia having decided the stay law of the last Legislature to be unconstitutional, this ordinance, which, it is understood, will be enforced by General Pope, will operate as a bar to all legal action upon private debts until the Convention can act further.

ATLANTA, December 13.—The Georgia Reconstruction Convention to-day refused reconsideration of the relief ordinance adopted yesterday, by 81 to 64. A substitute to the resolution asking the repeal of the cotton tax was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Convention do recommend the repeal of the cotton tax, and if practicable, the application of the repeal to the present crop.

Resolved, That the Convention considers that its repeal is essential to the successful cultivation of cotton, as the great staple of the country, and as a measure of relief to both agricultural capital and labor.

A white delegate offered his resignation. Mr. Bradley, colored, doubted if he could resign under Gen. Pope's order. Without action in the matter the Convention adjourned until Monday.

CHICAGO.

Indian Affairs---Dakota Legislature---New Democratic Paper---Skating Rink Burned---Bark Ashore.

CHICAGO, December 13.—A special to the *Tribune* from Omaha the 12th and Fort Laramie correspondence of the 8th says that a party of Sioux came in yesterday and desired to make peace. They report that the main body of the Sioux are not disposed to treat until the forts in this country are abandoned. Red Cloud says he will fight the whites as long as a man is left him. Indian couriers come in daily from the war paths, communicate with the friendly Indians, and go back unmolested, loaded with provisions and ammunition.

The Dakota Legislature met at Yankton on Monday. The Legislature has a Republican majority for the first time in the history of that territory.

The incorporators of the Chicago *Age* have perfected their organization with A. Worden as President, and B. G. Caulfield Treasurer. It is intended to publish a Democratic paper in opposition to the Chicago *Times*.

The Wabash Avenue Rink was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about fourteen thousand dollars. Insured for six thousand in home companies.

The bark David Morris, from Cleveland, loaded with coal for Chicago, was driven ashore near Evanston Wednesday night. The Captain and crew were rescued after being exposed to the gale for twelve hours. The vessel is probably a total loss.

ALABAMA.

The New Constitution---The Union Loyal League Protests Against its Adoption.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 13.—The Alabama Union Loyal League, of Montgomery, protests against the adoption of the new constitution proposed by the convention, on the ground that it is too radical in its provisions. A call, signed by colored men, for the formation of a Colored Conservative Club, declares its object shall be: First, The elevation of a spirit of mutual confidence and good feeling between the two races of the South, without which no true prosperity can be expected to repose to either. Second, To support in the approaching election the policy of our own tried neighbors and friends, whose capital furnishes employment for those colored people, in preference to that inaugurated by strangers and their allies. Third, To discourage, by all means in our power, that war of races which unprincipled men are trying to foment, and which, if inaugurated, will result in our certain and speedy destruction.

MONTGOMERY, December 13.—Nine judicial and nine county officers have been removed to give place to loyal Republicans. Five of the new appointees were extreme members of the late Republican Convention.

The Alabama Loyal League held a last night organized a Conservative Club. Resolutions were adopted, declaring against the ratification of the Constitution.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The receipts of customs for the week ending on the 7th inst. were $2,245,499.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is making arrangements for the importation of a promising variety of spring wheat, to be tested at different points next spring.

The whisky convention is to meet in Washington again, on the third Wednesday in January.

The Paymaster General calls for an appropriation of $1,000,254 for deficiencies, including $50,000 to complete the payment for regret, &c., in Pope's district, and a similar amount for Schofield's district.

Gov. Haight, of California, has appointed J. B. Crocket Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Shafter, resigned. The Democratic legislative caucus has been in session three nights, and had nine ballots for United States Senator. Eugene Cass

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY DECEMBER 14, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, ad gives daily one-fourth more reading than an other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pubrgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gin full market reports, and all the news of the dy.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading Eagle commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *incipally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE recent movements in Congress and in Virginia indicate how wide-spread is the conviction that some reform in the qualifications of voting is imperatively required. In almost every suggestion looking toward such a reform the idea of intelligence as a basis an educational test is found. Other qualifications have been added to this; but the notice which this test has received, and the absence of all opposition to it, are indications that impartial suffrage on the basis of intelligence commends itself to the good sense of all right-thinking men, and is destined to "win and wear."

OUR cotemporary down below has been in a terrible humor all summer and fall over the negro franchise question, declaring that this is a white man's government, and that the blacks should never be allowed to rule over the whites. And as in the South this and that black man was elected, and it was seen that the negro would hold office, and did indeed get to exercise authority and political power, his indignation knew no bounds. And yet with strange infatuation, combined with others in this good city of Pittsburgh, and with malice prepense and aforethought, succeeded in electing to the highest municipal office, and thus adding to the number of rulers, one black more! Alas, consistency, &c. We, though we supported the Opposition, doubt not that the city will survive this infliction, and in due time come out all right.

IT would be a matter of some importance if some of the managers of the so-called "Workingmen's Party" should define exactly what is meant by the term "workingmen" in that connection; and what are the qualifications and characteristics of those who may be fellowshipped. And our Republican workingmen who have identified themselves with this movement, would do well to inquire how and why it is that this kind of movements are usually so manipulated as to turn to the advantage of those to whom they are politically opposed, and are claimed when successful as "Democratic victories." Made up, as it is, mainly of the skilled and intelligent of the industrial classes, it is difficult to see how there can be a political organization more truly and firmly and uniformly the real workingman's friend than has been and still is the great Republican party.

POULTRY—CHEAP.

Anything which may in the least indicate a fall in the price of edibles is to be received with thankfulness and duly chronicled. As a general thing an abundant supply tends to lower, while a scarcity one gives an upward movement. It is on this principle that we now venture to expect that it not already an accomplished fact it will soon happen, that the article named above will be brought down sufficiently to be within the reach of all. The ground of this is found in the abundant display which has just been made in a place where for a long time it has been exceedingly scarce. In fact a real good crow has not been heard there for several years until latterly. But a day or two ago the stock had so increased that within the compass of a few inches—two could be seen crowing most lustily at once. It is not to be doubted but that to those who are *Post*-ed and get inside there is now on exhibition—a large variety of all sorts and sizes, roosters and not roosters to suit all emergencies. The owner of the two that have done such a "smart sight" of crowing has hitherto been supposed to have a special furore for white, but it now transpires that in his proclivity for poultry he loves *Black*more. In short, not to occupy too much space with the matter—poultry must be cheap, or how could the *Post*-man honestly get and maintain two roosters?

MR. BLACKMORE'S TERM

The term of office for which Mr. BLACKMORE has been elected is now being discussed in the columns of the *Post*. This should not be a matter of much concern to our neighbor, if he has faith in his own assertion that "Pittsburgh has thrown off the Radical yoke." If MR. BLACKMORE does well, during the year for which he has been chosen, the all-powerful Democracy may re-elect him. If he does not give satisfaction, then the editor of the *Post* himself may stand a chance. In any event, the matter wears a very pleasant aspect—from the *Post's* standpoint—and it should be a cause of no uneasiness whether the Mayor elect may or may not serve two years.

The *Post* cites the third and twenty-ninth sections of the Consolidation act, in support of its position that MR. BLACKMORE has been elected for two years. The third section fixes the first election under the law on the second Tuesday of December, 1867, and the twenty-ninth section provides that the qualified voters shall elect, biennially, a Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and Attorney, who shall hold their offices for two years. Under these sections, if there was nothing else on the subject, it would be proper to infer that the election on Tuesday last was for the full term of two years. But there is another section—the fourth—which has a provision in regard to elections, and which the *Post* seems to have overlooked. It reads thus:

> That the annual election for members of City Councils, and of *all municipal* and ward officers in said city, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, in each year; and that the first election of such Councils and officers, after that of December next, as directed in the third section, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1868.

Now if this provision means anything at all, it means that another election shall be held on the second Tuesday of October next, "for members of the City Councils, for Mayor, and such other city officers as are in this act named."

It may be questioned, however, whether the thirty-ninth section, in fixing the terms of office of the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and Attorney, at two years, does not so far conflict with the third and fourth sections as to require legislative interpretation. It was no doubt the intention of the act to follow the preliminary election of December, 1867, with a regular biennial election for city officers in October, 1868; but the fourth section very badly expresses the intention, if such it was, in providing that an *annual* election shall be held for officers whose terms are *biennial*. But, as the *Post* suggests, it is "an easy thing" to have the Legislature set this matter right at the next session.

Another question has been raised as to the time when the Mayor elect shall take his seat. The consolidation act does not fix the time when he shall assume the discharge of his duties; and we understand that his counsel holds the opinion that, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, he must be inaugurated on the same day on which the new Councils organize—namely, the first Monday after the first day of January—and that he will at once take charge of the office. This is clearly a mistake, as the act of April, 1859, expressly provides that the term of the Mayor shall begin on the first of February, and continue for two years. The oath of office (or inauguration, as it is called) will be administered to him immediately after the organization of Councils, which will take place on the sixth of January; but he cannot take charge of the office until the first of February, at which time the term of the present incumbent expires.

OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

It is unpleasant to read the accounts which come to us from other cities of the thousands of workmen and laborers who are now out of employment at this inclement season. It is estimated that no less than fifty thousand men and women are idle to-day in New York city alone. We are not prepared to say that a similar proportion of our population is without the usual means of support, but the number is certainly large. Our manufacturing interests have been very much prostrated, the causes of which we need not now stop to discuss. It is enough to know that trade is languishing in nearly all its branches, and that the prospects for a revival are very remote.

The iron and glass interests are very much depressed, and as no change for the better is anticipated, the mills and factories will soon be entirely idle. By reference to our commercial columns it will be seen that another reduction on nails has been made, amounting to twenty-five cents per keg on all sizes. In large lots iron can now be purchased at three and three-quarter cents, net cash, for common bar sizes, and nails at twenty-five cents per keg less than the card rates, net cash. All the iron and nail mills are curtailing operations on account of the scarcity of orders; and several, if not all, will cease work entirely at the beginning of the year, unless there is a revival in trade, which is not now anticipated.

The glass business is in about the same condition. The manufacturers here find it impossible to compete with eastern and foreign manufacturers, and they have no alternative but to stop work. A majority of the factories have already suspended operations, and several others will close to-day. At least four hundred workmen will thus be thrown out of employment for an indefinite period, and many persons who are indirectly interested in the business will suffer more or less. The manufacturers cannot carry on their works at the present prices demanded by the workmen, and as all efforts to secure a reduction have failed, the proprietors of the mills have concluded to suspend and await the developments of time. Of course they will suffer from having their capital lying unproductive; but it is not difficult to determine, with the experience of past suspensions and "lockouts" fresh in the mind, whether the operatives or the mill owners will suffer most.

THE INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

As Councils will have full power, under the new city charter, to create such offices as may be required for the public good, we would suggest the propriety of making provision for the appointment of an Inspector of Buildings, whose duty it shall be to examine all new buildings which may be erected, and see that they are properly constructed, and to investigate the condition of all public and private buildings which may be reported to him as unsafe. Such officers are found necessary in all populous cities, and the public safety demands that the construction of buildings here should be placed under proper restrictions. The thickness of the walls, the construction of the flues, and the character of the timbers used in the larger class of buildings, private as well as public, should be carefully examined by a person competent to the task. He should also see that the ordinances regulating the erection of buildings, which are now violated with impunity, are strictly enforced. Such an officer would find plenty to do in this city, if he did nothing more than attend to the enforcement of the laws and ordinances now existing with regard to the regulation of buildings. An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, prohibiting the placing of stools, or other obstructions, in the aisles of public halls, theaters, etc., and making other regulations to insure the safe and speedy exit of audiences in case of fire, or other casualty. This act applies to our own city, yet its provisions are violated almost daily. All such enactments will be rendered nugatory unless it is made the special duty of some one to enforce them.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold as an article of merchandise—and it has been nothing else for a long time—is for a variety of reasons sympathising with the prevailing financial depression. No doubt the heavy disbursement from the Treasury of last month and the still heavier disbursement which will be made on the first of the next month—in all about thirty-eight millions of dollars—are influential in depressing the price of gold. But then there are other reasons. The confidence which followed in the public mind the disposal of the impeachment question, and the certainty that Congress will have a policy framed to stimulate economy and thrift, are lively elements in the case. But we suspect that diminished importations and increased exportation—an accidental approach to one feature of Protection—have played an important part in sending down the price of gold. Usually cheap gold stimulates importation; but in the present instance there are counterbalancing influences. The crash of foreign houses in New York has upset for the moment the importing trade, cut off the demand for duties and exchange, whereby there has been left on the hands of the speculators a much larger amount of gold than they could carry. The price of gold necessarily declined rapidly on a sharp grade—nearly thirty per cent in ten days. It is gratifying to perceive that the advance in the price of our bonds abroad has been at almost a corresponding rate. Nor is there anything to show that the limit has been reached.

Dickens's Christmas Story.

Ticknor & Fields, Boston, have issued in the extra Christmas number of *Every Saturday*, the Christmas Story by Charles Dickens, and Wilkie Collins, entitled "No Thoroughfare." We are indebted to Miner, the Bookseller, for an advance copy.

THE new Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington has abolished the office of superintendent of the experimental farm, and placed the farm under the charge of Mr. Wm. Sanders, superintendent of the propagating garden. There has been in charge of the farm a superintendent at a salary of $3,000 per year; a chief clerk at $1,600. Four colored men were also employed as supernumeraries, and the live stock upon the place, according to the inventory furnished the new Commissioner, consisted of four horses, one goat and six English rabbits.

MEMBER of Congress who say as Mr. Boutwell does, they still "have hopes of impeachment," because they believe the President will yet be induced to do something to justify it, do little less than express the hope that he will commit some such act. There is neither right nor dignity in this, but it is as good as much of what proceeds from the extreme quarter.

THE speculators, it is said, have contrived to get hold of a large share of the tickets to Dickens's second course of lectures in New York. One man is reported to hold as many as one thousand. The papers begin to complain of the Manager's management—and very properly, we should judge.

THE New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: The prospects of the export trade during the winter months are not encouraging. The West has held back its grain for high prices, and the premature closing of the canals has locked up a large amount of produce, so that prices here are not likely to stand favorably to a liberal export movement.

As an explanation of the number of golden weddings occurring for two or three years past, it is stated that the number of marriages in 1815 and the two years following just after the close of the war was very great, and a prediction is made that a similar phenomenon will occur in 1915, from a similar cause.

Hardly Fair.

A great deal of dissatisfaction appears to prevail with regard to the decision of the committee appointed and the late Homœopathic Fair, to determine to whom the dressing gown, &c., to be given to the editor receiving the highest number of votes, should be awarded. According to the returns as published yesterday, C. D. Brigham, of the *Commercial*, had four hundred and sixty-five votes, and J. G. Siebeneck, of the *Chronicle*, four hundred and eight, with a number scattering. Mr. Brigham was awarded the prize, but it appears that one hundred votes cast for Mr. Siebeneck, and for which the money was paid in, were not counted, though why they were left out does not appear. There is no doubt at all that Mr. Siebeneck, if all the votes paid for were counted, was ahead, and why the prize should be given to another we cannot understand. We are informed that the matter is to be reconsidered, and that there is yet a chance that Mr. Siebeneck will get justice. This is right. Mr. Brigham, we are satisfied, is too much of a gentleman to sanction any decision doing injustice to Mr. Siebeneck, or any other man, and if it be shown that his competitor received one hundred votes which ought to have been counted for him, but which were not, we have no doubt he will refuse to receive the dressing gown, and direct that it be sent to the gentleman properly entitled to it.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Premising that we fancy a good many persons are inclined to exclaim, "something too much of this," we should have felt obliged if our contemporary had informed us what we can do to repair any "injustice" that may have been done to Mr. Siebeneck. We have felt, and still feel, that it is a matter about which we should have very little to say. The tellers who canvassed the votes awarded us the articles. An appeal having been taken, the matter was reviewed by two gentlemen acting as referees, and their decision sustained the award. The assumption by us that these four gentlemen, on a careful examination and review of all the facts, have deliberately perpetrated a wrong, would scarcely comport with an enlarged idea of what is our duty in the premises, or with clear perceptions of fairness towards the tellers and referees; and we do not suppose that Mr. Siebeneck would wish to have "justice" done to him in that way. This is no matter of ours. We know next to nothing of the circumstances, and cannot be expected to be judge or jury in the case, especially after there have been two hearings. The contest was a device of the Managers of the Fair to swell the receipts, and we never discovered that it had any other significance; and least of all, in our judgment, is it a matter for a newspaper controversy. We are sure we should not have challenged any decision; but, if the Fair received a goodly sum of money, should have been satisfied. If there is any way whereby our principal competitor can even now receive the articles, without indelicacy to him, or without impugning the motives of the gentlemen who made and confirmed the award, we would be very glad to avail ourselves of it. If the managers of the Fair feel dissatisfied, we take this occasion to say—and it is about all we set out to do—that the articles will remain a reasonable length of time at their command, to be disposed of in any manner they may elect, that will do "injustice" to no one—we asking only that we shall be left entirely out of the case.

—The votes were originally canvassed by Messrs. Frank Weyman and Charles Gormley, and the referees who reviewed the case were Messrs. John W. Riddell and Stephen C. McCandless. The final decision is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, Dec. mber 13, 1867.—GENTS: Having fully heard and considered the testimony submitted in relation to the award of the articles to Mr. Brigham, of the COMMERCIAL, at the late Homœopathic Fair, we see no sufficient reason to authorize a decision different from that rendered by the tellers upon counting the ballots. In our judgment the result was correctly announced and the award correct.

Respectfully, JOHN W. RIDDELL,
S. C. MCCANDLESS.

The Grape Crop on Lake Erie.

At a meeting of the Pomological Society at Sandusky, the other evening, Mr. Kelley stated that the average production of grapes on the island this year had been about one and a half tons per acre. The Kelly Island Wine Company purchased the grapes from about 225 acres, and have manufactured about 65,000 gallons of wine. Other parties have made at least 45,000 gallons, being a total of 100,000 gallons that is now stored on that island. Bass Island, he estimated, had also in store 45,000 gallons in wine. Bass Island has sold more fruit for table purposes, in proportion to the ground in cultivation, than Kelly's Island. Additional attention is given to the culture of new varieties of grapes. This is occasioned by a slight want of confidence in the Catawbas. Among those being most planted are Concords, Delawares, Hartfords, Rogers, Ives, Norton's Virginia, &c. He stated that the specific gravity of the must for the present season would average fully eighty-five, and perhaps more.

THE *Independente*, of Bologna, gives in chronological order a list of the armed interventions for the protection of the papal power. It appears that the intervention of 1867, is the fourth by France during the present century. The first intervention was in 734, b the French. Since that time there have been forty invasions of Italy by foreign armies, at the request of the Popes. They are thus classed by the *Independente*:

"The Popes have requested the French intervention fifteen times; the Austrian intervention seven times; the Spanish intervention three times; the English intervention twice; of the Normans, of Hungary and of Turkey, respectively."

IT is estimated by competent authorities that full 50,000 mechanics, artisans and laborers are at present out of employment in New York. The hatters are working only one day in the week. The amount of work given out to the tailors is 50 per cent. less than this time last year. Iron working firms that formerly employed from two hundred to three hundred men have now but twenty or thirty at work. Ship yards which used to have eleven hundred men constantly at work, have not more than twenty now, and even these are not steadily at work. Clerks and servants are adrift by the score in every part of the city. Not a very pleasant picture, certainly, at the commencement of winter.

THE trial of cartridges before the State Board of Officers took place at the New York Arsenal on Tuesday. The first test was of Conroy's cartridge, fired from Conroy's gun. The bullet penetrated but eight boards of the target. Berdan's cartridge was then tried with Conroy's gun, when eleven boards were penetrated. Subsequently Conroy's cartridge was again tried with Berdan's powder. The result was eminently satisfactory, fourteen boards being penetrated. These were the only cartridges tested. The inventors of both claim that the system of priming adopted is the best calculated to confer penetrating power. The Board will report in a few days.

A NEW YORK letter says: The retail dealers complain that they are not doing anything like the average holiday business. Seeing how depressed most of the wholesale departments are, it would be strange were it otherwise. The Broadway fancy stores, not anticipating the present state of things, have been importing French and German goods freely, and it will be fortunate for them if, in the course of the next three weeks, they can find a market for them. Just now, buyers are uncommonly backward, and are disposed more than usual to demur at high prices. The jewellers and booksellers report similar experiences.

AT a meeting of the National Union League of America, held in Washington on Wednesday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Edmunds, of the District of Columbia. Vice Presidents, G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; A. Chester, of the District of Columbia; E. W. W. Mackay of South Carolina; and Colonel Ingersoll, of Illinois. Secretary, W. A. Cook, of the District of Columbia. Treasurer, L. A. Clephane, of the District of Columbia.

INDIANA has already taken the first steps toward the great contest of next year by calling a Republican State Convention on the 20th of February for designating candidates for Presidential Electors and the appointment of delegates to the National Republican Convention.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines.
Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,
And you will save money,
And you will save money,
And you will save money,
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Jobbers of Patent Medicines,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
Regulates and tones the Stomach
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Fever and Ague. Let those addicted with this malady try it.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures instantaneously; and you do not have to wait a week to see its effects.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is the greatest appetizer ever known—It not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is recommended by all the leading physicians.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.
Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, No. 84 Market street.
North Carolina Tar on hand at Low Rates.
THFS

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST.
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d

PRESIDENTIAL.

A Baltimore dispatch says: The Grant enthusiasm continues, and new clubs advocating him for the Presidency are daily forming. It is thought here if he runs simply with his own past record as a platform, he will carry Maryland against the Democracy and its rebel allies. The Union men and Republicans, even extreme Radicals, say he is sound enough for them; and the thousands of recent disappointed office seekers declare they are sick of the Democracy and will vote for Grant, no matter who or what party nominates him.

General Basil W. Duke has published a letter, considering what Kentucky should require her candidate for the Presidency to indorse. He says Horatio Seymour is not, perhaps, the man to trust; General Sherman's "very peculiar idiosyncracy" unfits him for Kentucky's support; Seymour of Connecticut is not an available, but Mr. Pendleton he thinks is the coming and the desirable man.

It seems to be understood that the selection of Chicago and May as the place and time for holding the Republican National Convention, mean Grant for President. It is said that the friends of Mr. Chase wanted St. Louis or Cincinnati and July. Several members of the Committee who are for Grant voted for one or other of those places on local grounds.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* concludes an article on the Presidency as follows:

> And the choice of a candidate for Vice President is of no less importance. Accidents have happened which ought to impress this fact very forcibly upon the minds of public men. If General Grant shall stand where we believe he stands, the selection of Grant and Geary to lead the Republican hosts would render victory certain. Pennsylvania deserves the choice for Vice President, and in all her borders she has not a more illustrious son than our Executive. He, like Grant, has been tried as by fire, and failed never. With such leaders victory would be certain.

The Nashville *Banner* asserts that, at an early day, President Johnson will issue an address announcing that he is not a candidate for re-election. The *Banner* also states that he will take up his residence at Nashville at the close of his present term of office.

The Newark (N. J.) *Crisis*, which has hitherto doubted the policy of Grant's nomination, has an article on the subject, from which we quote the following:

> We are finding those who have desired some authoritative statement of the precise opinions of the General in reference to the vital principles of the Republican party—such as manhood suffrage, &c., like—before committing ourselves unconditionally to the movement for his nomination. But recent events would seem to satisfactorily settle his *status*, and even if they did not, it is quite safe to conclude that, with the people everywhere rallying to his standard, nothing will be gained by opposition on the part of any who desire, and realize the necessity of, the perpetuation of Republican supremacy. That ever may be Grant's opinions as to some individual points of the party policy, no one can question his elevated loyalty or his generous appreciation of the plan of reconstruction under which the Southern States are now preparing to resume political relations with the Union. He would not certainly usurp the power of the legislative department of the government, or use his authority to obstruct the work of restoration. He possesses, moreover, in a large degree that practical sobriety of judgment which is essential to wisdom and prudence in the Executive office, as a safeguard against rash and inconsiderate enterprises, and is withal in undoubted sympathy with the leading in favor of retrenchment and a stable adjustment of our finances—a matter which is by no means the least important of the many which must occupy the attention of the next Administration. He would, in a word, be a safe, if not a brilliant, President, and though he might be slow, as Mr. Lincoln was, in accepting new theories, would be sure.

PERSONAL.

—The Boston *Commonwealth* thus describes Mr. Dickens: A short, thinnish gentleman, of about fifty-five years of age; bald from the crown of his head to his forehead, above which was gathered his side hair, brushed forward over his ears, set off by a moustache and a rather long and wide imperial; a black dress-coat, with lapel-facings of watered satin; in the upper left-hand button-hole a pink and a white flower; a low-cut vest, with diamond studs to shirt-bosom, white cravat, and gold watch-guard; black pants. The whole appearance that of an active, volatile, dapper Frenchman, who had seen some cares, the lines of which were well traced on his face.

—The vitality of Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, is wonderful. It would seem as if tenacity of purpose carried with it tenacity of life. His friends considered his returning to Washington this winter an act of madness, and hardly hoped to see him survive the journey. Every body who sees him says he is nearly worn out; but he is daily taken in a carriage to the Capitol, is carried to the committee rooms and the House in his chair, and during the debate and filibustering on impeachment he lay at full length on a sofa, ready to respond to the call of his name. Every day or two it is predicted that he has made his last appearance in the House, but still he stands to his post, and it is not impossible that he may die there.

—Fran Schwartz, a German literary lady, who has long been conspicuous as a friend and active supporter of Garibaldi, writes to the Berlin *National Zeitung*, under date Spezzia, November 16, to inform the public of his doings in prison. She found the old General, on a recent visit, accessible only through a suite of five rooms, each under lock and key. He was in perfect health, and assured her he had nothing to complain of as regarded treatment.

—Father Secchi has described to the French Academy of Sciences the phenomena of light in an artificial grotto cut in a Swiss glacier. Its walls were of ice and entirely transparent, the thickness of the ice overhead being fifteen meters, or nearly fifty feet. Inside the cave the sunlight had a deep blue color very slightly tinged with violet, while at the entrance it had a red color—an effect of contrast. Father Secchi concludes the real color of water is that noticed inside the cave.

—Some years since a letter reached Paris addressed to "The greatest poet in the world." The postoffice clerk at once added 7 Place Royale, where Mons. Victor Hugo then lived. He reading the address, obliterated the last three words, adding in their places 82 Rue de l'Universite—Mons. de Lamartine's residence. The latter erased this street and substituted the Place Royale. Upon Mons. Victor Hugo's refusing to receive it the dead letter office became a tomb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE LADIES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE M. E. CHURCH
Would respectfully inform the public that owing to a misunderstanding in procuring Lafayette Hall, the Fair and Festival which was to have been held on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst., has been postponed until the 31th, 12th and 13th of FEBRUARY. Tickets already sold will be good at the time announced. COMMITTEE.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.
Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with
Bouquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Hummerticles,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.
Call and examine our stock at No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

1,350 BAGS COFFEE,
GOOD TO STRICTLY CHOICE.
In store and for sale at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. Parties wishing to buy please call and see samples and get prices.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
242 and 244 Liberty street.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
KEYSTONE SKATING RINK
THIS EVENING.
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.
SPLENDID SHEET OF ICE.
☞ Music by the GREAT WESTERN BAND.
Season Tickets can be secured during the day at the Rink.

JOHN STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 93 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WILL OPEN ON
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
INCLUDING
English French and Vienna Goods,
Parian Statuary, Vases, &c.
Bronze Statuary, Vases, &c.
Marble, Bronze, Alabaster and Gilt Clocks.
Fancy Gilt Goods.
Work Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes,
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks.
Card Stands, Glove Boxes,
And other fancy articles suitable for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
English Plated Goods, in great variety.
Bohemian Glass Vases and Stands, &c.
ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Diamonds.
Table Cutlery, and all goods in their line.
Having imported all our goods direct from Europe, we are prepared to sell at
VERY FAVORABLE PRICES.
JOHN STEVENSON & SON.

TREES, TREES, TREES.
A very large stock of
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES,
For sale by JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Send for a catalogue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEBLE,
JEWELERS,
NO. 29 FIFTH STREET,
Beg leave to announce that owing to the destruction by fire on Friday morning of their New Store Room, No. 44 Fifth street, they will not be able to open out on MONDAY, December 16th, as previously announced, but would inform their friends and the public in general that their new and unusually large and elegant stock of
Fine Gold and Silver Goods,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, &c.,
That were designed especially for the New Store, will now be opened out at our present
LOCATION.
No. 29 FIFTH ST.,
NEXT TO BANK BLOCK.
And in order to give our Patrons facilities to examine our
IMMENSE NEW STOCK,
We have immediately enlarged our present Store, where we would invite the Public to call and examine our *GOODS AND PRICES* before purchasing elsewhere.
As it will probably take three months to refit the New Store, and not having room for our large stock, we will sell everything at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A Large and Well Selected STOCK OF
FURS,
BROCHA SHAWLS,
OPEN CENTER SHAWLS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOLEN SHAWLS,
SMALL SHAWLS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SONTAGS,
NUBIAS,
SCARFS, HOODS,
CHILDREN'S KNIT COATS,
CHILDREN'S KNIT SHIRTS,
CLOTH GLOVES, KID GLOVES,
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY,
VELVET HATS,
STRAW HATS,
TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
1867. Christmas Gifts. 1867.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.
GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF
Magnificent Presents
Jewel and Work Boxes,
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Elegant Perfumery Stands,
Cigar and Tobacco Cases,
Fine Fans and Belt Clasps,
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry,
Morocco Wallets and Bags,
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cashmere Scarfs,
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Real and Imitation Laces,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Undershirts and Drawers
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
EAR MUFFS!
Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.
All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
MACRUM & CARLISLE.
19 FIFTH STREET.

BUY BOOKS FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
Have now open for examination a large assortment of
BOOKS,
SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED AND BOUND, including the magnificent Volumes, Illustrated by
GUSTAVE DORE,
THE HOLY BIBLE;
GUINEVERE AND VIVIEN;
DON QUIXOTE;
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS, Etc.
With all the Attractive Issues of the London and American Press.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE.
FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA COLOGNES, &c.
103 FIFTH STREET.
MWS
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DRESS GOODS, CLOTH SACQUES,
LONG SHAWLS, DOMESTIC GOODS,
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
85 FIFTH STREET.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of Michael O'Hara, a Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.
To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as Assignees of Michael O'Hara, of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on Creditors' Petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated Pittsburgh, the 13th day of December, A. D., 1867. JOHN M. KENNEDY,
JOHN G. MACCONNELL,
Assignees, &c.,
s Attorneys at Law, No. 93 Diamond street.

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
MTHS Over National Bank of Commerce.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORNE & CO.'S
GREAT SALE
STILL CONTINUES
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
OF THE DAY.
The Largest Store.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
The Best Assortment
IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM,
IF YOU WANT
Christmas or New Year's Gifts,
COME TO
Nos. 77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
WE CONTINUE TO SELL
Cheaper than the Cheapest,
A LARGE STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.
1,000 Dozen Handkerchiefs.
JUST OPENED,
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES,
AND AT
NEW YORK PANIC PRICES!
Real and Imitation Laces,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SETS,
COLLARS,
BARBES, COIFFEURS,
IN
GREAT
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOSING OUT
SALE
OF
Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
AT
BARKER'S,
59
MARKET STREET,
COMMENCED FRIDAY.
DECEMBER 12.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S, No. 435 Liberty street.

POINTS,
POINT ABLIQUES AND
VALENCIENNES.
CHOICE PATTERNS.
Embroideries, a splendid line,
Infant Robes, Caps and Waists.
Brocha Scarfs, very cheap.
Beautiful Pieces of Embroidery.
Fine Slipper Patterns.
Fine Silk Suspenders, Embroidered.
Cloak and Dress Ornaments.
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods.
Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.
Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1 00.
Two cases Shirts and Drawers, at 50 cents.
600 Pair Real French Corsets, at $1 00.
Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds, and cheaper than ever.
Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.
Fine Silk Umbrellas.
50 dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1 00, a great bargain; and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Good Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.
Extra Fleecy Lined Hose, 25 cents.
Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50.
600 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just received.
WE ASK YOU TO CALL
AND
EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
GOOD GOODS
AND
Low Prices.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Nos. 77 and 79
MARKET STREET,

NOTICES.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1867.
☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, No. 92 Fourth street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1867.
☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1867.
☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for nine Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the bank on TUESDAY, 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867.
☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Thirteen Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868

The Daily Commercial

FUTURE AND ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

A Sermon Delivered at Sewickleyville, Pa., on Sunday Morning, December 1st, 1867, by Rev J. Horner, A. M.

"These shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal."—Matt. 25: 46.

There is perhaps no subject which to thoughtful minds is more full of interest than the condition which may be allotted to man in a future state of being. Finding it revealed that there is a future life, the mind feels itself drawn earnestly towards whatever may tend to lift the veil which hides its character, and to penetrate into all its mysteries. And when in the partial revelation which is made, us of that state there are found intimations of a difference in the lot or men: a discrimination for certain characters and against certain others; then it becomes a matter of supreme importance to know the truth; and everything whose tendency may be to confirm us in the truth, and to clear away doubt from our mind is to be gladly accepted. On this specific question we would not enter the arena of controversy against one who rejected divine revelation. Our work at this particular point must needs be with one who makes the Bible an authoritative rule of doctrine, faith and practice on the ground that it is a revelation given us by God for this set purpose, and that its word is final.

Now men who profess to accept the bible thus, and declare themselves ready to bow with implicit obedience to its dicta, have set forth radically different theories on this most vital subject. Thus, it is contended that the punishment of the wicked in a future life will be of endless, unlimited duration, and in part, at least, the direct penal infliction of God. Second, That it will be of a finite duration, and followed by a complete restoration to perfect bliss; the duration and intensity of the suffering being proportionate to the demerit of the course of our earthly life. Third, That the impenitent and unredeemed will be utterly and wholly annihilated.

Now it will be seen that each of these theories is in conflict with the others; in so far that if any one of them be established upon incontrovertible warrant of God's Word, then by that very fact there is demonstrated the falsity of the other two. We chiefly propose, therefore, to establish upon the testimony of Divine revelation and in some sort to vindicate the truth of the *first* of the before-named theories, viz: *That the punishment of the wicked in a future life will be of endless, unlimited duration, and in part at least the direct penal infliction of God.*

That punishment of some kind and at some time will be meted out to all that sin and reject Christ and are not, during this life, reconciled to God, is conceded by all the theories recited. Indeed, punishment for sin is allowed by all who recognize the Bible as the rule of faith, to be certain to be meted out: though some contend that this punishment is meted out and completed during the present life; and that after the death of the body no sufferings on account of sins are inflicted or endured. To advert to this modification for a moment. It cannot be denied that all the miseries which are felt by man during the period of his earth-life are the consequences, directly or indirectly, of sin or sins; so that there can only arise as between us the question as to whether these are all that are to be endured by sinful man. If it is shown that punishment or suffering extends at all beyond the grave, or the period of the death of the body, then this theory at once falls to the ground. As we have seen, there is one settled and common ground upon which we may all stand without controversy, namely, that at some time and somehow there will be a punishment for sin. Now the very idea of a punishment for sin must involve in the notion of what is required for the reformation of the offender, or of a just retribution and consequence as demanded by the nature and objects of God's government. As to the first of these notions, it is manifest that no such result is in point of fact uniformly, or even usually accomplished by the sufferings occasioned by sin and endured in this stage of being. For the most severe forms of punishments which it were possible to inflict upon men have notoriously failed in working reformation of life, a change of heart, or any conformity to the will and word of God. Men in the extreme of torment, and agony excruciating, have died with blasphemy upon their lips; exhibiting the concomitant manifestations of demon-like passions and the utmost corruption of moral nature. If it be said that death itself was the culminating punitive act in such cases—there are these manifest absurdities in the calling of death a punitive act on this theory—first that in the mere act of dying, there is but little, if any, actual suffering, the suffering of which we have spoken not being of the very kind necessity connected with death, and second, that death on that supposition opposed comes as an actual relief from pain and a release from suffering. It is, indeed, upon this theory, the opening of the doors to mansions of bliss, where happiness is unalloyed, and the admittance to a state of existence in which suffering is forever impossible. If, on the other hand, punishment for sins is looked upon as retributive and consequential in just measure, then, manifestly, the "sufferings of this present life" are not in accordance with any such principles of absolute justice. For it very often happens that men whose whole course of life has been a persistent violation of God's law, and whose existence has been uniform in its wickedness only, have passed through life with but very few marks outwardly of the divine displeasure, and have suffered but little from the stings of conviction and a guilty conscience. Indeed, from this latter source the most hardened and persistently sinners have often suffered the least, since they were strengthened in their power of silencing the voice of conscience by the force of habit, and by the naturally hardening influence of sin. On the other hand it has frequently happened that men, the whole tenor of whose life had been one of obedience to God, and of uniform uprightness and probity, by a single act of offense against the laws of society or of God, nay, oftimes by the mere suspicion of such an offense, or of some dereliction, have been plunged into wretchedness and misery—into difficulties and sufferings of the most intolerable character—from which, though innocent, they could find no relief and release. Now, upon no principle of just retribution can the divine government in these cases be defended, if this is really the only scene of punitive manifestation for sin. It is difficult to conceive what object or purpose of a good government could be subserved by punishment inflicted without any regularity, and upon no fixed principle, which very often subjected the innocent to suffering and let the guilty escape. Certainly that could afford only a very partial encouragement to virtue, and would afford but an uncertain and feeble protection against the designs and purposes of the wicked. Happily, however, a notion so repugnant to reason, and which gives so revolting an interpretation to the facts of experience, finds no warrant in the teachings of God's Word. For clearly our Savior teaches that there is suffering and torment after death, as the direct result of sinfulness before death. To prove this we need not multiply passages. A single well attested case may settle this point. The appeal may be made confidently to the case of the rich man. The "rich man died," and his death and burial "he lifted up his eyes, being in torment"—"torment," said he, "in these flames." His own statement is confirmed by Abraham, who contrasted his condition with that of Lazarus, who "is comforted, while thou," said he, "art tormented." It matters not, for our purpose, whether this is parable or history. In either case there is described to us the relative state of a good and a bad man after death. One is just as really existent as the other. The torment of one is just as actual as the comfort of the other; and no one who accepts of the Bible ever doubts about the reality of the happiness of the good in a future state. Here, then, is positive proof of the existence of pain, suffering and torment, after death, as the punishment of lifetime offenses. We say nothing now of the character or degree, or duration of that suffering or torment; we insist only upon the fact. Thus, then, reason and scripture dispose of the theory which would limit suffering to the present life. And this punitive suffering having thus conclusively been shown to extend beyond the period of this present life, we return to our purpose to show *That in a future life the punishment of the wicked will be of endless, unlimited duration, and in part, at least, the direct infliction of God.*

Such we believe to be the representations of Holy Scripture. Thus, for example, there are words applied to it which are commonly used to convey the idea of endless, interminable, unlimited duration. Such are the terms, "eternal," "everlasting," "forever-and-ever." The terms descriptive of its duration are the same as those applied to the life of the righteous, and their reward. It is, however, objected that these same terms are also applied where the notion conveyed is only of limited duration and that the same may also be the case here. And this may be granted, that they are occasionally used, by an accommodated sense, of those things which are transitory and temporary. But this rare and exceptional use can lead to no confusion if these terms are interpreted consistently with their connection and context, and where it can be ascertained by common custom and the intention of the person who employs them. We may examine for our purpose one of the words thus employed—the Greek word *aionios*, usually translated in the New Testament "eternal" and "everlasting," "forever once" and "world began" (Rom. xvi. 25; 2d Tim. i. 9; Tit. i. 2) three times. The expression translated "world began" (*chronon aronnon*) properly translated would be "eternal times or periods," and the idea is most strictly a duration in the future without end. In one passage, as stated, the word is rendered by "forever," namely, in Philemon, verse 15, where Paul says: "For perhaps he therefore departed for a season that thou shouldst receive him forever, not now a servant, but a brother in the Lord," the idea conveyed being that the servant, now being converted, should never more be separated from Him, not even in eternity, since both were of the household of faith and therein together would ever abide, the only contingency, as suggested in the "perhaps," being in the permanence of their mutual faith. The antithesis is plainly in the temporary departure, the brief season, and the vastness of the coming eternity of reunion "in the Lord," beginning with his return, so that endless duration here also applies. In Luke xvi, 9, our Savior says: "Make to yourselves friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness that when ye fail they may receive you into everlasting habitations." Understanding the "mammon of unrighteousness" to be money or other wealth, or possession, as the love of it is elsewhere termed "the root of all evil," and we have the advice to be so prudent in the use of our possessions as *not to offend* but to please "the friends" who have the power to receive to the "house not made with hands," from whence you will no more go out forever. The passage is one about which there is doubt, even as to the proper reading, but there seems no reason why the term endless duration may not here be the meaning of "everlasting," since our tabernacle is eternal in the heavens. A passage in Jude demands a passing notice: "Even as Sodom and Gomorrah are set forth for an example suffering the vengeance of *eternal fire*." Here also the proper idea of endless duration is applicable, since what is here spoken of is perpetual, irrevocable, endless in its duration, since the example was to be everlasting. And certainly this cannot be brought against "eternal punishments," for the guilty inhabitants of these doomed cities are now in the eternal fire, and it is the fact that God inflicted sudden punishment upon them, and suddenly cast them into that fire eternal of which he had exhibited the types in their burning cities, which makes them set forth as an example. With respect now to the other passages in the New Testament, in which this word occurs, it is safe to assert that there is unquestionably the proper and full meaning of endless duration in the case of God—both past and future—in the other cases, of an unlimited duration, future from the starting point. In our text, the expression of our Savior is, "These shall go away into everlasting punishment, the righteous into everlasting life (life eternal)." The difference in the allotment of the two classes is accounted for by his statement, "I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink," &c., while the righteous are said to have done all these things. Thus the difference was the result of sin on the one part and of obedience on the other, the one resulting from a practical unbelief, the other from faith that worked by love and purified the heart. It is said, however, that the intention in this passage is set in contrast, "life and punishment," and that in this and other instances of representation the proper antithesis of life is annihilation, the force of the word eternal being that the annihilation is total, and the decree never to be rescinded. But in the use of this word, elsewhere in the New Testament, there is no such notion as that of annihilation but the continuance of being, in a condition of suffering, and such is its almost invariable signification in the septuagent. Even where death is referred to as a punishment, it is still with the subjection of such idea of the sufferings of the future state of being. But life in this passage also must be taken as indicating felicity—the happiness which alone makes life to be a blessing—and the proper antethesis of this happiness is not a mere blank, but the existence itself accompanied with the experience and gift of mis ery and torment, as the other is existence accompanied with the experience and gift of happiness. And this view of the subject is confirmed by the fact that this final sentence is but the summary of what in either case is expressed in the description of the final judgment which it closes. To the righteous will be said, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." And to the wicked, "Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels." So that "eternal life" is the kingdom prepared for the righteous; that is to say, the joys and blessedness in God's presence. Everlasting punishment is "the everlasting fire specifically prepared for the devil and his angels." What this is may be gathered from the scenes of the final judgment as delineated in Rev. 20:10: "And the devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone where were the beast and the false prophet (that is the angels of the devil who had aided and inspired the beast and false prophet), and shall be tormented day and night forever and ever." Here, too, is defined what is meant by the second death, viz., the "lake of fire." And into this lake are to be cast whosoever was not found written in the Book of life. Now, the fire does not annihilate the "Devil and his angels," for they are to be tormented day and night forever and ever; and no good reason can be shown, therefore, why it should destroy the wicked of our race. That it does not destroy or annihilate prior to the resurrection is clear from the case of the "rich man," and yet he was tormented "in this flame." Evidently the same external influences brought to bear upon him that are to be brought to bear upon the subjects of the general judgment. The same opposition to the idea of annihilation is found in such expressions as "To go into hell, into the fire that shall not be quenched; where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." For, however it might be with the idea involved in the expression "the fire is not quenched," namely, if it be contended that the fire continues even though the wicked are totally consumed, yet such an interpretation cannot for a moment be given to the expression "the worm dieth not." For it must be admitted that of what is thus described is something belonging to themselves—is their own; arises from and exists in themselves; and therefore if it "dieth out" the irresistible conclusion follows that they in whom alone it can exist are not annihilated. And this fixes the interpretation of the flame "the fire is not quenched" to be that its action upon the wicked shall forever be maintained as will the fire itself.

For the view that after the general judgment the wicked will be totally annihilated, there is no foundation in any change which sin wrought in reference to the mortality or immortality of man, in the essential nature of humanity, either as to the body or the soul. It is freely conceded, nay insisted upon, that death of whatever form came upon our race as the "wages of sin," so that pointing to the work of suffering and dissolution in all its stages we may ever say "and death by sin;" but it is thought that this is so because sin it was which cut off man from the reach of the "tree of life"—the fruit of which seems to have been intended to give the power to withstand the natural tendency to a decay of strength and vigor, to prevent the exhausting of the living energies in the wear of the ages, and to be the *instrumental means of effectually hindering* death from claiming the body of man, as doubtless he did the bodies of the lower animals. So therefore sin left the essential substance of man unchanged, but took him from that upon the use of which in the providence of his Creator he was dependent for the power sustaining or recuperating energy whereby the supervention of death temporal was precluded.

That the misery of the lost arises in part at least from the positive allotment and infliction of God is plain. The wicked "are cast," are "driven" into the place of punishment. God himself is represented as "a consuming fire." They are to "drink of the wine of the wrath of God which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation." They shall be tormented with fire and brimstone in the presence of the holy angels, and in the presence of the lamb, and the smoke of their torment continues. John in his vision of the future "ascendeth up for ever and ever, and they have no rest day nor night;" their suffering as we have seen being characterized in the same way as is that of "the devil." It is in vain to endeavor to break the force of these expressions by saying that they refer to what is passing on earth, or that they are figurative, mere metaphors. For the proof is wholly wanting that they refer to the events of earth, or what is passing during the "life of probation." And if we grant that they are metaphorical and that we are not to understand literally "fire and brimstone," and such terms—this does not in the least help the cause of those who would deny the penal infliction of eternal punishment by God; for even figurative expressions must convey some real and literal meaning, and must not be so used as to convey a wrong meaning. The whole tenor and purport of the descriptions go to show that the reference is to the past-judgment state of those who persist in worshiping the image and retain the mark of the beast, and that whatever be the realities couched in the terms "fire," brimstone, &c., some application from without—external—must be intended, by which penal sufferings as intense as those experienced by man when subjected to the action of real fire.

It were needless to quote in mass the passages descriptive of the character and condition of the wicked in futurity by which the belief is further confirmed that their sufferings are eternal and impart the direct inflictions of God himself—so that the subjects of it live, in the punishment of the lost. A few such as follow cover almost the entire ground of the discussion: "Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings?" "Upon the wicked God will rain snares, fire and brimstone and an horrible tempest. This shall be the portion of their cup."

You will note now that the sufferings of the life to come are represented as solely the retributory consequences inflicted on arising out of the life here lived. As there is not one word of any part of the happiness which is conferred upon the righteous being the result of anything vengeance on his adversaries, fail to lead thee to repentance. "Despise not the riches of his goodness and forbearance," and cease longer "to heap up wrath against the day of wrath and the revelations of the righteous judgments of God." Now, while it is called to-day, "work out thy salvation with fear and trembling." Be not thou of those manifold and despisers unto whom God will say, "Because I have called and ye refused; have stretched out my hand and no man regarded, but ye have set at naught all my counsel, and would none of my reproof, I also will mock at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as a desolation and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you. Then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me." Remember that "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy."

God grant unto you and me grace to submit and to yield to his fear, and escape through Jesus the wages of sin—DEATH—and receive the gift of God—ETERNAL LIFE.

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RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Pittsburgh Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	7:05 p m
Fast Express	4:50 p m	10:35 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:30 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 1	11:10 a m	5:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:55 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2	5:20 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9:30 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other routes.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	8:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	8:43 a m
Erie & Ashtabula Ex	5:13 a m	Chicago Exp.	10:35 a m
Cl. & Whg. M'l.	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail	6:38 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	5:03 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex		Erie & Ash. Ex.	6:13 p m
via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Chicago Ex.	6:38 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:13 p m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex.	4:48 p m	Pitts. & Cl'd Ex.	
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	via Youngs'n	9:28 p m

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Brit'n Acc.	8:58 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brit'n Acc.	8:38 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:38 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	12:33 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brit'n Acc.	5:33 p m	N. Brit'n Acc.	4:33 p m
N. Brit'n Acc.	6:48 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	6:43 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:42 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:48 p m

☞ 4:48 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.

☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAIL ROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	3:20 a m	Mail Train	9:40 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 3	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 3	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:30 a m
Cincinnati Exp.	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 2	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3:50 p m
Phila. Ex.	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	6:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:30 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 7	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:40 p m
Altoona Ac. and Express	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 4:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for flaggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, Trains for Passenger Service on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 2	9:00 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsburg No. 1	11:30 a m
Sharpsburg No. 2	1:30 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No. 3	4:15 p m	Harmersville	4:35 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No. 4	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No. 3	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 7:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:40 p. m., and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 1:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of ten ty, between Allegheny City, Chesnhut street, Herr's Island, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make connection at Etna with Fry and Mellon's Line of Stages for Butler and Harmarsville. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEPPERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, if taken at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
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Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh, at 2:10 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and 11:25 P. M., 4:40 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays at 11:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the following Schedule will be run, Sundays excepted, and Water Stocks, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express	9:00 a m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:25 a m
First Mail Freeport Accom.	4:30 p m	10:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	9:05 p m
Braddock's Accom.	4:10 p m	5:35 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	6:30 p m

For tickets apply to
J. K. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Liberty and Penn streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive.
Mail (to Brady's Bend)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
Fast Line (to Kittanning)	9:00 a m	8:30 p m
Hilton Accommodation	10:00 a m	10:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	6:30 p m
Express	3:40 p m	10:30 a m
Second Mail	3:40 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from Kittanning	1:00 p m	6:30 a m

Express North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

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CASH	175,000.

Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	R. W. Stevenson,
Samuel B. Robison

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

FERRY SUSPENDED.—The line of ferry boats, plying between the Point and Saw Mill Run, have suspended their trips for the present on account of the ice.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS STOLEN.—The carpenter shop of John Connelly, at Soho Bridge, was entered by burglars on Thursday night and about $150 worth of tools stolen. No clue to the thieves has yet been obtained.

THIEF HELD FOUND.—The Grand Jury in the case of Daniel O'Neill, of the *Dispatch*, indicted for grand larceny, in purloining a report of Mr. Roberts's speech made in the O'Neill-O'Neill libel suit, found a true bill yesterday, and the case will probably be tried at the present term of Court.

SHED CAVED IN.—The shed near the Perrolite Oil Refinery, of Messrs. Wormser, Myers & Co., located on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in Pitt Township, caved in on Tuesday afternoon, caused by the great pressure of snow upon it. A force of workmen have been briskly engaged in rebuilding the shed, which, it is expected, will be finished to-day.

ROBBED HIS ROOM-MATE.—A young man, who did not give his name, called at Mrs. Lafferty's boarding house, corner of Grant and First streets, on Thursday evening, and applied for boarding and lodging, and was placed in a room with a boarder. During the night he departed, taking with him the pocket-book of his room-mate, containing three dollars. The man who was robbed applied to the police yesterday for assistance in finding the young man, stating that the money which was taken was all he had. He appears very anxious to find the thief.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—William Chapman, Esq., an old resident of this city, died on Thursday night, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Lawrenceville, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The deceased came to Pittsburgh in the year 1816, from county, Ireland, and was one of the most highly esteemed citizens. He was noted for his kindness of heart and religious principles, and was one of most active members of the Smithfield M. E. Church during the last few years, and of the Lawrenceville M. E. Church for the past six years.

CITY MORTUARY REPORT.—The number of interments in the city for the week ending December 8, 1867, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, was twenty-four. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, three; disease of heart, three; old age, two; burned, one; gastro-enteritis, one; disease of head, two; scarlet fever, one; still born, two; small pox, three; cholera infantum, two; spasms, one; angina maligna, one; typhoid fever, one; marasmus, one. Of the above there were under 1 year, 7; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 1; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 1. Males, 10; females, 14; white, 23; colored, 1; total, 24.

Who are the Wallsize?

The Butler *Press* contains the following pedestrian announcement: About a dozen gentlemen, former residents of Butler, but now engaged in business in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, have made up a walking match, from Allegheny to Butler. The party will leave the Diamond in Allegheny City, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 25th inst., and start for the Court House in this borough. The one who arrives last is to forfeit a Christmas supper for the party. It will doubtless create a sensation in our streets when these pedestrians make their appearance, as we have not heard of any heavy betting on the hindmost man.

Church Fair and Festival.

The ladies connected with the congregation of the North Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, have been holding a fair and festival in Exchange Library during past few days, for the purpose of realizing funds to be applied to the benefit of the church. The attendance had been very good, and the display of useful articles of needle-work is very fine. Last evening the hall was crowded, and a very satisfactory amount was realized. The fair will close this evening. This congregation is under the pastoral care of Prof. Robert Hamilton, in the chapel of the Western Theological Seminary.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met on Friday evening, December 13th, 1867. Present, Messrs. Crawford, Getty, Lowe, Nobbs, Sergeant, Wilson and Brush. Presets.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Principals of the High and Colored Schools, and of the Secretary, were read and ordered to be received and filed.

On motion of Mr. Getty, a vacation of the schools of the city was authorized from the evening of Tuesday, December 24th, to Monday, January 6th, inst., On motion, adjourned.

Miss Anna Dickinson at Lafayette Hall.

Every available seat in Lafayette Hall was occupied last evening on the occasion of the lecture of Miss Anna Dickinson, before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association. The subject of the lecture was "Idiots and Women," and it was listened to attentively, the audience signifying their appreciation of the sentiments uttered by frequent rounds of applause. The question of female suffrage was alluded to at considerable length, and it was claimed that in regard to voting, and in other respects, by the present system of government, women were classed among the criminals, paupers and idiots of the land. In her opinion, and in political affairs, Miss Dickinson spoke sarcastically of President Johnson.

"The Story of the Regiment."

Among the book notices in *The Nation* of this week, we find the following review of Rev. William H. Locke's account of his own regiment:

"The Rev. Mr. Locke's 'Story of the Regiment' has the merits of modesty and moderation, and impresses one as trustworthy. It is the history of the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. This regiment had an unusually long term of service; for it went out first as a three months' regiment, then enlisted for three years, and then re-enlisted in 1864, and remained in the service till the close of the war. As a consequence, it saw the full measures of the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and suffered heavily in killed and wounded. The author has not yielded to the temptation to exalt the achievements and magnify the sufferings of his comrades at the expense of the rest of the army, nor strives to create the impression that the regimental was the foremost in every action in which it was engaged. He has written a book which cannot but be a remedy interesting and valuable to all those who served in the same portion of the army. The regiment, as it was familiarly called, and which is very fitly so designated on a small scale, the Irish Corps till it was merged in the Fifth, and of what afterwards hailed the Fifth Corps, was a body of men of sense and character, and his assistance from eloquence, extravagance and absurdity, he very properly avoids. He is writing in the dramatic element, and his book does not contain many pictures nor many anecdotes, but as a record of marches, battles and campaigns, it is a very fair picture of what, during the last two years, was the every-day life of an army in the field that they will readily find a place on the shelves of various writers have shown how wretchedly the work of writing the history of the Regiment may be done. Mr. Locke has taken a step in advance. However, much remains yet to be done.

Exciting Runaway.—Two Persons Injured.

Considerable excitement was created on Fifth and Smithfield streets about six o'clock last evening, by two horses attached to a sleigh, containing a young man named Shriver, residing on Third street, taking flight near the foot of Fifth street. The frightened animals ran up Fifth avenue, and then turned homeward over the pavements on both sides of the street. Young Shriver still kept in the sleigh and held on to the reins, but the horses were ungovernable. While passing the old Theater, the horses ran on to the brick wall, and the sleigh was capsized. Miss Amelia Goodall, who was passing along, knocking her down. Shriver then left the horses to themselves, and started home on foot. The horses became detached from the sleigh, but were immediately caught by a number of men. Young Shriver remained in the sleigh the whole time and was not injured.

After the animals had passed, Mrs. Goodall was picked up and carried to a house on Fifth avenue, where she soon recovered. Dr. W. R. Childs, of Penn street, was called in and attended to the lady's injuries, after which she was removed to the residence of her mother, No. 260 Fourth street. Miss Goodall was badly bruised, but her injuries are not of a serious character.

Mr. Nicholson, the injured man, was picked up and carried into Hogle & Chambers's book store, where he remained until the Dr. George's arrival. His left arm was lacerated by being struck by the hoofs of one of the horses, and he was otherwise badly bruised and injured. He was subsequently removed to his home. Mr. McM. is a paper carrier by occupation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The arguments in the case of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company vs. the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, have not yet been concluded. George B. Hibbard, of Buffalo, New York, closed his able argument on behalf of the defense at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will be followed on the part of Erie, to-day, by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black will reply in behalf of the plaintiffs this afternoon. Mr. Hibbard's speech of Mr. Hibbard, which occupied two days and a half, was listened to attentively by the Honor Judge McCandless, a number of the bar, and others who were present.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

In the case of Patrick C. Pierce vs. the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway Company, previously reported, the Judge charged the jury and a verdict will probably be rendered to-day.

The jury trials in this Court have been adjourned until the last Monday in January.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

George Smith and Frank A. Devore were indicted on two charges of larceny. The first indictment charged them with stealing a coat from a man named Cohen and the second one charged him with stealing a pocket-book from Bernard Bishop, on Grant street. They plead guilty, and were called up for sentence. On the first charge they were each sentenced to undergo two months' imprisonment in the county jail. On the second indictment they were sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen months.

John Burns was placed on trial for the larceny of a watch belonging to E. Schelly, of Liberty street. The testimony for the prosecution went to show that the defendant, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

CROSS SUITS.

The cases of Fanny Spiane vs. Sarah A. Smith, John Smith vs. Fanny Spiane, Richard Spiane and Rosanah Ingram, and Richard Spiane vs. John Smith, were called up, and were tried together. These were cross suits for assault and battery, the disturbance having occurred near the dwellings of the parties on Muhlenberger's alley. The testimony adduced was of a conflicting character, each party endeavoring to free themselves of any culpability.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty as to the Smith family and Ingram, and slight fines were imposed. In the case of the Spiane family a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

In the case of Samuel Graham vs. John Cardis & Co., previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff, and damages in the sum of $1 06.

The next case taken up was that of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital vs. the Allegheny County Home. This was an action to recover for boarding, medical attendance, etc., alleged to be furnished by the Hospital to insane patients, chargable to the Allegheny County Home. The Directors of the County Home, disputed the prices charged for clothing in the bill rendered by the Hospital authorities, also ground that they were higher than the law allowed. The suit is, therefore, brought to determine which institution is right. On trial.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

FORCIBLE ENTRY.

J. A Miller brought suit yesterday against Alois Hilderbrand, charging him with forcible entry. The defendant is charged with having taken forcible possession of the premises on Penn street.

The accused was arrested and a hearing had in the case, which resulted in his being committed to jail, in default of five hundred dollars bail to answer the charge at Court.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Jacob Grow lodged an information against August Yoest and George Knipp, for assault and battery. The parties reside at Bloomfield, and a few days ago had a dispute, which resulted, it is alleged, in the defendants assaulting Grow and beating and abusing him most shockingly. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the accused.

WIFE BEATING.

Mrs. Rose Reed, residing on Pike street, entered complaint against her husband, David Reed, for assault and battery. She alleges that David attacked her without any provocation whatever, and beat her badly. The husband was arrested and held for a hearing to-day.

[Before Alderman Nellitie, of Allegheny.]

CUTTING A BOARD BILL.

Officer J. Poland yesterday arrested a man named Benjamin Herbert, charged with cutting a board bill under false pretenses, at the house of Mrs. Susanah Bayne, keeper of a boarding house, in the First ward, Allegheny. Herbert obtained boarding at Mrs. Baynes' by making certain representations to regard to the payment of the bill, which afterwards proved false. He left suddenly a few days ago, leaving unpaid a board bill of twenty-five dollars. It being ascertained that Herbert was in McKeesport, officer Poland started in search of him, and succeeded in arresting him there yesterday. He was brought before Alderman Nellitie, of Allegheny, who committed him to jail to answer the charge at Court, in default of thirty hundred dollars bail.

ARREST OF TOM. WHITTAKER.

He States That He Has Turned Newspaper Correspondent.

The Prisoner to be Taken to Washington To-day.

The particulars have previously been published of the escape from the Washington county jail of Thos. Whittaker, charged with robbing Miss Nancy Sproull, at the time her brother, David Sproull, was murdered, in Cecil township, and Benjamin F. Clawson, who was tried several days ago for steal. in cows, but in whose case the jury failed to agree.

The escape, it will be remembered, was made on sunday night last, the prisoner (Whittaker) leaving a note in his cell for Judge Acheson to the effect that he had gone to Pittsburgh to hunt ball.

The police of this city were notified of the circumstances of the escape, and have since been on the lookout for the prisoners. Officers Wilmot and Little succeeded in arresting Whittaker last evening, at the depot of the Pan Handle Railroad, in the residence of his brother-in law, Edward Lambert, near Four Mile Run. The officers heard that he was in Birmingham yesterday morning and visited that place, from there they traced him to Hazlett, and then crossed the river again, finding him in the house of Lambert as above stated. He was in the house, and on hearing the officer knocking at the door ran to the rear, attempting to escape, but did not succeed, and was arrested. He had a large knife, but did not have time to make much resistance before he was secured and brought to the city, and placed in the lock up.

He stated last night that he had written a communication to one of the city papers on Wednesday last from Lawrenceville. He endeavored to give a statement of what was contained in the letter, and told things that if credited would be sufficient to hang several men, and if published in the city papers would be likely to produce a series of libel suits greater in number than have been tried in the past few terms of our Criminal Court.

He says that his reasons for breaking jail were that he had no money; could not pay counsel and would not be able to go to trial in the proper shape when his case was called. He complains that he has not had sufficient time to get bail.

Officers Wilmot and Little and Alderman Butler will take the prisoner to Washington this morning.

Clawson made his escape from the jail, and we think they will be able to secure him before many days.

The Skating Season—Opening of the Keystone Rink.

The Keystone Skating Rink, located on Robinson street, between Federal and Sandusky, Allegheny, has been completed, and will be opened to the public this evening. The building covers a space of two hundred feet in length and one hundred, with a skating surface of seventeen thousand square feet. The pond is surrounded by platforms, and upon the north side a large number of seats have been constructed for the accommodation of those who do not skate but desire to witness the sport. The south side will be used as a promenade, while the reception rooms, waiting rooms, etc., are located on the eastern end, and immediately opposite the main entrance. The building is lighted by gas in a perfect and complete way, every necessary convenience, while the good men's company can desire. The refectory department is in the second story, and a very fine view of the rink can be obtained from the same. There is a range ments for lighting the rink are very complete, and can be turned on or off in a moment. The commencement was easy since, and so vigorously was the work pushed forward that it has been completed some weeks before the period mentioned in the contract. Messrs. Berry & Johnson, the contractors, have erected rinks in Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and in the latter city they are now engaged in that business.

Last night the Directors of the Association, together with a number of citizens, visited the rink at the invitation of Messrs. Berry & Johnson, the contractors. After passing through the building and examining all the different departments, the company proceeded to the refectory, where a most elegant collation had been prepared, under the superintendence of Col. Scott, of Second street. Upon the removal of the cloth a meeting was organized, when speeches were made by Messrs. Algernon S. Bell, H. Brady Wilkins, Maj. J. M. Knapp, Asa Shinkle, Maj. C. Bird, Maj. C. Bidwell, Cap. J. Clowe, Major T. Brent Swearingen, Harris, and others, all of which were separated at an early hour, much pleased with the entertainment.

The Rink will be opened to the public this evening, and as the ice is in excellent condition, a large crowd will undoubtedly be present. Mr. H. J. Hervey, one of the contractors for the building, a gentleman well qualified for the position, has been selected as Superintendent.

The Conductor's Testimony in Regard to the Late Railroad Disaster.

The Coroner's Jury empanelled to investigate the circumstances of the accident which occurred on the Pan Handle Road, near Oakdale, last Saturday, at which the Superintendent of the road was present, but as no witnesses but the conductor of the coal train were present, the jury adjourned until Monday afternoon. The following is the testimony of the conductor examined:

TESTIMONY OF MR. DEVINNEY.

Alex. Devinney, sworn—Was conductor of the train which met with the accident; it was a coal train on the Pan Handle Railroad on my order; there were men killed on Saturday last and six others; we left Oakdale about seven o'clock; we had gone but a few rods when the accident occurred about a quarter after three; were running at a speed not exceeding fifteen miles per hour; was setting on the left hand side of the engine in the drivers' box; just as the tank cross-ed the Chartiers a rail broke under the front flange of the engine in the drivers' box; just as the tank cross-ed the Chartiers a rail broke under the front flange of the engine in the drivers' box; just as the tank crossed the rail I went to jog the other train; Mr. Jason Jen Fond, the fireman, was on the tank of the car; in the effort to get out of the way I jumped on the step of the engine; put one foot on the bank when getting him out; the tender left when I struck first; supposed it was when a broken rail at the time of the accident; had only time to say "Mike" to Cavon before the train left the track; was thrown slightly to the right; the first I saw was the boiler and Cavon struck with his head to the boiler; then the boiler struck me; was thrown by the lever, or the safe valve; understood there was but one fireman on the train; think the tank of the car left the track before we crossed the road; never knew that the cattle guard was insufficient for the purpose; never noticed anything wrong with it; have been over the road every day for months; felt perfectly safe in going to Oakdale; never heard any one complaining at the usual rate of speed; we had nineteen cars; the engine was going very slow; I cannot tell what the cause of the accident really was; conductor of the other train was killed; Mr. Jason Jen Fond, who always attended to his business; cannot say in regard to the accident by reading or the injury on the top of the head.

Fire on Fifth Street—A Jewelry Store Damaged.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock as Mr. Christopher Gipner, of Market street, was passing down Fifth street in a sleigh, he noticed flames issuing from the store of Messrs. Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's as jewelry store. He approached the window and discovering that the panes of heavy glass were quite warm, he alarmed the Vigilant Engine house, and gave the alarm. The steamers arrived promptly, and Chief Engineer Hughes, of the Allegheny Department succeeded in forcing open the front door, when a heavy volume of smoke poured out. After searching for some time it was ascertained that the floor had caught fire from the stove, and communicated with the heating apparatus. The Vigilant and Duquesne were employed in services and after much trouble succeeded in extinguishing the flames. A handsome fire-proof safe, which had been completed, was furnished in elegant style, the inside being manufactured of silver-plated and rosewood, beautifully carved and ornamented with forest scenes. The safe is one of the largest and finest in the country and as their reputation, far and wide, is so well known, we know that their new store will be crowded during the holidays by the host of friends. Give them a call by all means.

HOSIERY, GLOVES—Ladies, Gents and Children's Underwear, at prices reduced for the great sale, at Barker's.

FINE SINGING BIRDS AT PRIVATE SALE, this day and evening, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

FINE HAIR BRUSHES—A variety of styles. Call and examine, at Clark's, 103 Fifth street.

The Universalist Fair.

The Fair and Festival at City Hall for the benefit of the First Universalist Church, in this city, opened last evening. Although somewhat blight, and considering the inclement state of the weather the attendance was very creditable. The hall presents a handsome appearance, and the different tables are presided over by a number of ladies, all of whom are well supplied with a variety of fancy and useful articles, and all those desiring to make purchases for Christmas presents should call at the hall. A beautiful dressing gown will be given away by the reporter receiving the highest number of votes, the ballots being twenty-five cents each. An elegant silver teaset, afghan, dressing gown and other articles will also be voted for. Among the articles up at chance are a magnificent piano, at one dollar a chance; a musical sewing box, workstand, children's carriage, parlor quets, &c. A refreshment saloon has been opened in the upper part of the hall, where oysters, ice cream, cakes, &c., will be served every evening. The articles for sale at the different booths are said at a reasonable price. A grand promenade will be given in the hall every evening from ten to twelve o'clock, for which one of thirty-five cents will be charged. The Fair will continue every evening until further notice.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The winter term of the Pittsburgh Female College has opened with a number the most flattering circumstances. The attendance thus far is unusually large for the term, and the prospects are that it will exceed that of any corresponding term in the history of the college. As we have before remarked, the Faculty is composed of talented and experienced teachers, each of whom graduates who are unrivalled in their respective branches of tuition, and the success of the institution may be considered certain by the fact that study not play is the rule with the Faculty and pupils. Address Rev. D. Reese Fershing. For a catalogue, send to Dr. I. C. Pershing.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL MILTONIAN TABLEAUX FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.—Mr. Chas. L. Olds, the advance agent of this world-renowned exhibition, is now in this city, making arrangements for its appearance here. The opening entertainment will be given Monday evening, December 23, at the Academy of Music, which has for some time been engaged for the occasion. Our citizens will welcome the advent of this celebrated exhibition, of which they have heard and read so much, and the mere announcement of its intended visit to Pittsburgh is all that is necessary to insure the host its patronage. It is spoken of in the highest terms by the press of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the proprietor has abundant evidence of its great popularity. In London it was exhibited for two hundred and eighty consecutive nights, and a half million of people attending the Queen of Great Britain, who is spectator. Milton's glorious and vivid description of Satan—from his proud fall from the empyrean heights of heaven until he is cast from it, crystal borders and much a vivid picture in the great poet brought to the audience in grand and thrilling style. The glory and halo of Heaven, and the darkness and gloom of Hell, are vividly portrayed.

SYMONS, THE PEDESTRIAN, ON HIS TRAVELS.—While pedestrian, Mr. F. W. Symons, who has undertaken to walk from Philadelphia to Leavenworth, a distance of one thousand two hundred and fifty-two miles, in fifty days, and who has a wager of five thousand dollars, arrived at Chambersburg, Pa., on Monday last, at half-past 8 A. M., and left on Tuesday at 9 A. M. The walking match is for the championship, a prize belt, and a gold medal, and he left that place at 9 o'clock, and reached Bedford on Tuesday night, and Bensburg in the afternoon of the same day, traveling the distance of thirty-three miles in a little over five hours. An immense crowd gathered in the Square in Chambersburg to witness the departure. Mr. Symons is now through Pittsburgh on his travels.

DEATH OF JUDGE BOGGS.—We regret to announce that Hon William Boggs died yesterday morning at his residence in Lower St. Clair township, at the advanced age of seventy-one years. Judge Boggs was one of our most prominent and respected citizens, and formerly occupied the position of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

YARD WIDE—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, for 10c, cheap at 12½c, at Barker's great sale.

Removal of the Office of Sword's Brick Machine.

The office of the Sword Brick Machine Company has been removed from 359 Liberty to 52 Canal street, between Penn and Liberty, just opposite the Elevator, by the Union railroad depot. They occupy the second floor of the new building recently erected by Messrs. Watson & McKay.

CORNS, BUNIONS AND DISEASED NAILS.—Dr. Dr. Randall, the well known chiropodist, is again in our city, and requests us to state that any communication left with Alderman McCleery's office, Grant street, will be immediately attended to.

KNABE'S PIANOS are all constructed after their new improved overstring scale. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 45 Fifth street.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

BLANKETS—500 pairs greatly reduced in price at Barker's great sale.

Beautiful Holiday Gifts at M. J. Spence's.

The ladies are now crowding the extensive and Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium of M. J. Spence, No. 75 Market street, where may be seen one of the richest stocks of garments for ladies and misses ever offered in this city. The styles are fresh from those great centers of fashion—Paris, London and New York, and the fabrics are the most elegant and desirable we have ever seen. Our friend Spence keeps constantly on hand a full line of cloakings, trimmings, buttons, etc., and as he is invariably the first in the field every season, he is deserving of a large patronage, and we are glad to know that his late purchases in the East are delighting our fair friends who never depend in vain upon Spence. As is the right man in the right place, and is meeting with the most encouraging success in giving us the newest styles and changes in his line, and thus enables us to procure at home for what we once were compelled to send East. Ladies drop in and examine Mr. Spence's new winter stock; the pleasure ought to possess a bottle of Mishler's Herb Bitters, and if every one who may be afflicted with any of the symptoms of Dyspepsia, or Acidity of the Stomach, or General Debility, would immediately take these Bitters, a very few days would answer to cure them. For Liver Complaints, Scrofula, and similar diseases, these Bitters have never been known to fail in effecting a cure. These Bitters may be taken as a *Tonic*, and are very pleasant to the taste and invigorating to the system. All the respectable druggists sell these Bitters, but be sure you ask for "MISHLER'S" and do not take any other kind. See advertisement in another column of Messrs. Fahnestock & Holton, Managers of Mishler's Herb Bitters Branch House, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Card.

Dr. E. S. Aborn informs his patients and friends of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he will be absent from December 18th until the 15th of January, 1868, and that thereafter he will only be professionally at his Medical and Surgical rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 15th to the 20th of each month.

PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1867. d*

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-f

The Singer Sewing Machine Company

Have opened a new and splendid store at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. The company have lately perfected a new family machine, which, while it possesses all the qualities of the old Singer machine, has been *simplified* and made to run remarkably *light* and *quiet*. Messrs. Straw & Morton are the agents, and will keep a large and varied stock constantly on hand. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We are coming, we are coming, with our Toys and Fancy Goods, at Thompson's crushes and notion store, No. 340 Liberty street.

KNABE'S PIANOS have the "Patent Agraffe Treble." For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 45 Fifth street.

KNABE'S SQUARE GRAND PIANOS have their new patent combination plate and metal agraffe bridge arrangement. Patent issued August 14th, 1866. Agraffes throughout the square piano, same as in full Grand Piano, and three-string scale. Call and examine these superior instruments at Blume's Music store, 45 Fifth street.

KNABE'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements. For sale by Charlotte Blume, 45 Fifth street.

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative or Dressing (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. thsr

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 43 Fifth street. tf.

This is the Season of the Year

When children teethings are almost sure to have dysentery or diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is the best of its class, and contributes to the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less from dyspepsia, or disease of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are those maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt on them at present understand one great fact, viz.: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, don't do not, you ought to at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got rather long, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREY'S COUGH CURE PILLS. Price, 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and ebook of directions - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 large vials from - $5 to 8

Specifics for all PRIVATE DISEASES, both for CURING and for PREVENTIVE treatment, in vials and pocket cases - $2 to 5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

HAYMOND—GARRARD—On Thursday evening, December 12th, by Rev. Geo. Hill, at the residence of the bride's parents, HENRY HAYMOND, to Miss Lizzie Garrard, both of Pittsburgh, Pa. and MARY A., daughter of W. H. Garrard, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED:

LEE—On Friday, December 13th, 1867, at half-past ten o'clock, AGNES MARY, daughter of Frank L. and Mary D. Lee, aged one year and twenty-two days.

Funeral on SUNDAY, December 15th, at half-past two o'clock, from the Merchants' Hotel.

BOGGS—On Thursday, December 12th, 1867, at 11½ o'clock, Hon. WM. BOGGS, aged seventy-one years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Lower St. Clair township, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will leave B. Williams', Undertaker, Fourth street, at ½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The Best Holiday Gift is one of those Celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, on Exhibition and for sale by Wm. Semple & Co., No. 27 Fifth street.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

ECONOMY IN FUEL—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class fuel consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHEBATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

The Great Storm.

From every section of the country testimonials are pouring in daily in avalanche upon the proprietors of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters. The demand is really unprecedented—double what it has ever been heretofore—and among the cures it has made and is now effecting are scores of cases which baffled the skill of the best physicians. Recourse was had to Mishler's Herb Bitters as a last resort, and in many instances it seemed like hoping against all hope, but the sure and steady and ever reliable powers of Mishler's Herb Bitters were soon discovered to be operating with their usual pungency and victim after victim to disease has been rated from sick couches and restored again to perfect and permanent health. This wonderful career of Mishler's Herb Bitters is only the beginning of its triumphs, and we shall gladly record its success at all times. For all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, it is unquestionably the most positive and pleasant cure ever discovered. All dyspeptics ought to possess a bottle of Mishler's Herb Bitters, and if every one who may be afflicted with any of the symptoms of Dyspepsia, or Acidity of the Stomach, or General Debility, would immediately take these Bitters, a very few days would answer to cure them. For Liver Complaints, Scrofula, and similar diseases, these Bitters have never been known to fail in effecting a cure. These Bitters may be taken as a *Tonic*, and are very pleasant to the taste and invigorating to the system. All the respectable druggists sell these Bitters, but be sure you ask for "MISHLER'S" and do not take any other kind. See advertisement in another column of Messrs. Fahnestock & Holton, Managers of Mishler's Herb Bitters Branch House, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Card.

HANDSOME.—A few more of those new style Sewing Machines just received at Green's Bros., 49 St. Clair street, who are the agents for the celebrated Empire and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines. Prices from $55, $60, $65, $75, and upwards.

Card.

Dr. E. S. Aborn informs his patients and friends of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he will be absent from December 18th until the 15th of January, 1868, and that thereafter he will only be professionally at his Medical and Surgical rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 15th to the 20th of each month.

PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1867. d*

Holiday Goods for Direct Importations.

Those enterprising and fashionable jewelers, Messrs. John Stevenson & Co., of No. 93 Market street, announce that on next Tuesday, December 17th, they will exhibit and be prepared to dispose of their new stock of goods just received, and which far exceeds in value any former invoice, besides being more extensive, and including many articles, styles, novelties, &c., in their line never before seen in this vicinity. The goods are direct from Italy, France, Germany, England, &c., and embraces clocks, vases, stationery, gilt goods, work, handkerchief and glove boxes, dressing cases, writing desks, diamond jewelry, rich and plain jewelry, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, jewelery of all kinds, etc. Messrs. Stevenson & Son have long enjoyed a high reputation as fair dealing and honorable business gentlemen, and we bespeak for them a full share of public patronage.

FOR 60c—Fast Colored Prints, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins and Linen Crash, at Barker's.

Holiday Gifts for Gents and Youths

Messrs. H. Oppenheimer & Co. No. 83 Wood street, have quite a rich, rare and extensive assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods, of every description, for the Holiday trade, embracing everything desirable in this line for Holiday Gifts. Call and examine the new Goods—Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., etc.

DEPOT FOR FRESH DRUGS at Clark's, No. 103 Fifth street.

CLOTH SACQUES—A large stock of the newest styles, reduced one half in price, at Barker's closing out sale.

Spectacles! Spectacles!!

The celebrated Parabola Spectacles—the best ever brought to public notice. Gold, silver and steel frames. Sole agent, W. E. Sieren, No. 15 St. Clair street. Call and get every description to suit every kind of eyes. Drawing and optical instruments in good assortment, from the best manufactories in the world. Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

ALBUMS, ALBUMS.—Pitto ke—Boquets for the Lander nights at Pittock's. Diaries, 1868, at Pittock's. Pittock is opening his holiday goods. Stereoscopic views, a new lot, Pittock's. Mss. Lander-gawny of the lady at Pittock's. Views—they are pretty. Nick-nacks, stock Books, books, books—for Pittock's stock. Wallets, the largest assortment in the city, at Pittock's. Gold pens, an extensive stock, at Pittock's. Holiday goods opening at Pittock's. Skates at Pittocks. Pittock for skates. Initial paper, all styles, at Pittock's. Almanacs, 1868, at Pittock's. Skates, skates, at Pittock's.

Now is the Time.

Gentlemen in want of Fur Collars or Gloves are invited to call at Mrs. McCord & Co.'s establishment, 131 Wood street, where they will find the finest assortment ever brought to this city by this house. Fur gloves and collars from $2 50 to $25 00. tf.

HEARING RESTORED.—I applied to Dr. Aborn a few days ago quite deaf. His treatment has restored my hearing.

JAMES MCKENNA, Virgin Alley.

Notice to the Afflicted.

Persons desirous of consulting Dr. Aborn previous to his departure next week, will please call either to-day or Monday.

DESIRABLE DWELLING ON THIRD STREET AT AUCTION.—This (Saturday) afternoon at two o'clock, Messrs. Orbison & Bro. will sell at auction that desirable three-story brick dwelling, No. 167 Third street. Persons wishing to secure a comfortable house in a favorite locality, should not fail to be on hand.

FINE PERFUMERY AND COLOGNES—Suitable for the Holidays, at Clark's, 103 Fifth street.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c., at lowest prices, at the Mammoth Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street. See section sales on Saturday.

FOR 50c—An immense stock of Dress Goods, reduced from $1 00 and $1